FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LI—NO. 2,594.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1885. [NEW SERIES—VOL. III.—NO 129.

A REMINISCENCE.

There was a time, fond girls, when you
Were partial to caresses;
Before your graceful figure grew
Too tall for ankledresses;
When "Keys and Pillows" and the rest
Of sentimental pastimes
Was thought to be the very best
Amusement out of class times,

You wore your nut-brown hair in curls
That reached beyond your bodice,
Quite in the style of other girls—
But you I thought a goddess!
I wrote you letters, long and short,
How many there's no telling;
Imagination was my forte,
I can't say that of spelling!

We shared our sticks of chewing-gum,
Our precious bits of candy;
Together solved the knotty sum
And learned the ars amandi;
Whene'er you wept a woeful lump
Stuck in my throat, delayed there;
My sympathetic heart would jump—
I wondered how it stayed there.

We meet to day—we meet alas!
With salutation formal;
I'm in the college senic class,
You study at the Normal?
And as we part I think again,
And sadly wonder whether
You wish, as I, we loved as when
We sat at school together.

—*Frank Dempster Sherman in the July Century*

To the County Board of Education.

GENTLEMEN:—The General Assembly of 1885 saw fit, after mature consideration, to relieve the Board of County Commissioners of the charge of the educational interests of the county and to place them in the hands of a special Board.

You have been selected to fill this position, and I desire, earnestly, to call your attention to the great importance of your duties. On you and your executive officer, the County Superintendent, rests the educational welfare of the children of your county. Knowing the importance of your duties, the Assembly has not failed to give you a power to discharge them. By section 2551 of the School Law the appointment of the county school fund is placed in your hands and you have discretion over one-third *"to be used to equalize school facilities to all the districts of the county so far as may be practicable."* Thinly populated districts are put specially under your care, and you are furnished with a fund to meet their necessities.

The holding of County Institutes is left to your discretion The advantages of an Institute are too apparent to need comment. Let therefore, your failure to order one to be held, be based on reasons which cannot be controverted. If there be any doubt, give the educational interests of the county the benefit of the doubt, and hold the Institute.

Again, the Constitution, Article 9, Section, *orders that Public Schools shall be held for at least four months in every year.* The School Law, Section 2590, orders the Board of County Commissioners to levy a tax sufficient to maintain the schools, four months, should the regular tax not be sufficient for that purpose; and the Constitution, Article 9, Section 3, makes them liable to indictment if they fail so maintain the schools. It then is your duty as guardian of the educational interests of the children of your county, to call the attention of the Board of Commissioners to any deficiency there may be in the school fund of the county to maintain the school four months, and to submit to them at estimate of the sum necessary to carry out the requirements of the Constitution in this respect. You make the appointment; have control of the prices paid teachers; and know the wants of the several districts; the knowledge of a deficit comes directly to you. You are not empowered to levy the tax, but it is your duty to cal the attention of the Board of Commissioners to the facts, and throw on them the responsibility to carry out the requirement of the Constitution and the statute.

Notwithstanding the Constitution since 1868 and the statute since 188 have positively required the County Commissioners to maintain the school four months, still in many counties it has not been done. The consequence is, that the average length of public school terms in our State was 11½ weeks, and in many counties it was as low as 7 weeks last year.

Trusting, gentlemen, that under your administration this state of things will be amended, and the children of the State allowed to enjoy the educational rights proposed to be secured by the Constitution, and assuring you of my hearty co-operation and advice whenever you may need it, I am, yours,

Very respectfully,
S. M. FINGER,
State Sup't Public Instruction.

THAT COMPOUND INTEREST NOTE.—*Washington, June* 13.—In the matter of the payment of the compound interest Treasury note of $50, dated July 2, 1864, which was refused by the First Auditor on the ground that the note stated erroneously upon its face the date of the act under which it was issued, Comptroller Dunham decides that the note is genuine; that it was unnecessary to inscribe on the note the date of the act under which it was issued; that the inscription on the note, "July 2, 1864," was done through mistake, which, however, did not impair the validity of the note. The note having been issued by the Government, sold in the market and put into circulation, it must be redeemed when presented by its holder at any time after three years from the date of the issue. Hence he sustains the Treasurer in his payment of the note. The whole issue of notes erroneously dated was about $15,000,000, of which only about $10,000 remain outstanding.

To save $10,000 a year in the Interior Department, Secretary Lamar has discontinued the use of gold pens. The most famous documents, from the Magna Charta and the Constitution to the last Democratic platform were written with quill or steel pens.

It is the man with the most property that has the greatest will power.

French Juries.

The Cour de Cassation has quashed the verdict of the jury which found Pel guilty of murdering and cremating a woman whose death was not even proved, and not guilty of murdering his wife, in whose body enough arsenic was found to have killed her twice over. As a man can't be tried a second time for a crime of which a jury has acquitted him, the second trial of the clockmaker of Montreull will only be on an indictment for the murder of his mistress, who is not yet known to be dead; but as it was not on the ground of the insufficiency of the evidence that the verdict was set aside by the Court of last resort, Pel may possibly yet be turned to "Monsieur de Paris" for decapitation. The only one of the errors assigned by him to the proceedings in the lower court which was held to be valid, was that the jury which tried him was illegally constituted, because one of its members had failed in business and been declared a bankrupt during the interval between the preparation of the jury list and the drawing of the panel that pronounced the verdict.

The French law is very severe on bankrupts. It deprives them of their civil rights, takes away from them any decoration they may have received and excludes them from eligibility to any public office. A bankrupt who subsequently procures a release in full from all his creditors may apply to the court for a decree of "rehabilitation" and the effect of this decree is to restore to him all the rights, privileges and honors of which he was deprived when declared a bankrupt. Even after his death a bankrupt may be "rehabilitated" on the application of his children, the stigma of the decree being one which the law considers as dishonoring to the family name. As the Pel juror had not arranged matters with his creditors the court had no other alternative but to set aside the verdict he had helped to find.

You see that America is not the only country where the jury system presents features which strike common-sense people as strange, but there are many other curious things about the French jury law, and one of these is the way the list of those citizens who are to serve as jurors during a term of court is made up. There are several successive operations to be gone through with before the twelve men who try a case are selected for that purpose. The first consists in the preparation of a list of those who are considered fit to serve as jurors. This is done by a committee which meets in each quartier, or sub-division of a ward; it is composed of the judge de paix and maire of the arrondissement, one of its representatives in the Common Council and four of those who have served as jurors during the year, and are selected by the other three members of the committee. The committee places on the list prepared by them the names of whatever residents of the quartier they may see fit, making the selection from the list of those who have registered their names as voters, and, of course, the committee, so far as its information goes, seeks to only place those in their list who are qualified to serve as jurors.

The law declares that only French citizens upwards of thirty years of age and in full enjoyment of their civil rights are so qualified, and it goes on to specially disqualify public officials who have been dismissed from office, bankrupts who have not been rehabilitated, persons whose property is in the hands of trustees, servants and others on wages, also those who are unable to read and write the French language, heads of government departments, Senators, Deputies, priests and public school teachers. The list prepared by the quartier committee now comes before an arrondisement or ward committee—composed of a judge of the civil court, a judge de paix, the maire and all the municipal councillors of the ward—which selects from it a certain number of persons—the number varies according to the population of the arrondisements—to serve as jurors during the ensuing year.

In this way the Paris Court of Assizes is supplied during the month of December with a list of the three thousand persons whom it may call on to do jury work during the next twelve months. On the first day of every term of the court, that is to say on the first Monday of each month, the President Judge draws by lot from among these names those of thirty-six persons to serve as jurors during the term and four additional names as supplementary jurors. This drawing takes place in open court and as it proceeds those whose names are drawn can present such reasons as they may have for asking to be exempted from serving. If their reasons are considered good they are excused and the drawing proceeds until the full number of forty is completed, and it is from among these that the jury of twelve which tries each case is made up during the month.

This is also done by lot, but not in open court. Just before the case begins the Judge retires to his private room, in company with the Prosecuting Attorney and the attorney for the accused. The Judge draws the names one by one, and as he draws them they may be peremptorily challenged by either side to the number of twelve each, but no more. The twelve selected are then empaneled to try the accused without there being any further challenge allowed, no matter on what ground. Before being empanneled they are not examined as to whether they have expressed or formed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner.

After they have heard the case the jurors retire and begin proceedings with the election of a "president" or foreman. Then they proceed to decide upon their verdict, and as this is done by a majority vote a disagreement is almost impossible and rarely if ever occurs. Nor do we have to wait very long for the verdict, as it is seldom, indeed, that it is not brought in within an hour after the jury went out. Besides finding a verdict of guilty or not guilty on each count separately the jury may, if they see it, accompany their verdict with the finding of extenuating circumstances. This finding in a murder case prevents the Court from inflicting the death penalty and in other cases precludes them from giving the criminal the full measure of punishment prescribed for his offence.—*N. Y. Times.*

EVERY REPUBLICAN OFFICE-HOLDER OR SPIRIT SHOULD RESIGN IN FAVOR OF DEMOCRATS.—In a three-column interview with John R. McLean at Saratoga, published in the *Times-Star* this afternoon, Mr. McLean is made to say: "I am in favor of turning every Republican out. I believe in the spoils. I would put in Democrats every time—yes, sir, every time. Those Republicans who stay in are not men of any spirit or party allegiance or they would resign, saying: 'Here, Mr. Cleveland, I'm not one of your crowd,' and go out. If they hold over until 1888 they cannot be trusted again as firm and loyal Republicans, and I consider it sneaking in them to remain. Honest fighting partisans would have thrown up their positions long ago."

The talk turning from State to national matters, Mr. McLean is quoted as asking: 'How are the boys at home feeling about the administration? Mad, eh?"

"I remarked," says the correspondent, "that his friends had not forgotten his speech in Washington at the inauguration of Cleveland, in which he pointed to the White House, saying: 'We have a friend over there, boys, who will remember us.'"

At this jog to his memory Mr. McLean laughed a little, then caught up the thread of conversation hastily and said: "Well, I thought so then, but it didn't happen so, did it? But the President is going slowly and carefully. He may not please us all, but it looks to me as if he was a shrewd politician after all. He has, I think, manifested a desire to be grateful. Consider his first appointments. There is Manning. He was chairman of the New York delegation at Chicago. Whitney was second best man in the centre of the delegates. Garland was the only Senator besides Gorman who was for Cleveland and the only one who brought his State up solid. Look at Malcom Hay and his successor, Stevenson, who prevented the break to Hendricks when the Illinois delegation commenced to waver. Then there was John C. Black and Vilas, who was chairman of the convention. All the big guns were rewarded first. It really does seem, after a survey of the Cabinet alone, that the President is a wise politician. He has certainly drawn about him politicians of practical ability. Bayard was appointed in defence to sentiment alone."—*New York Times.*

BOLD ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.—On Tuesday morning the paymaster of the Richmond & Danville R. R., was sleeping with his servants in his pay-car on the main track in Atlanta. He expected to be moved after day dawn. But, about 4 o'clock, he was startled from his sleep by the discovery that the car was careering along at an enormous speed with no headlight on the engine, and whither he knew not. He rushed to the break and stopped the train. The engineer came out and was accosted by the paymaster with the words, 'what does this mean?' The engineer, after telling him he wanted him and his money, began firing at him. Several shots were fired. The paymaster retreated quickly to his car after his pistol, and then awaited further assault. The whistle in the meantime blew. The paymaster interpreted this to be a singnal for the gathering of confederates. He felt the need of help and tried to prevail on the servants to leave the car and go in search of assistance from countrymen. They refusing to go through fear, he went himself—leaving the colored men in charge of the car. He returned soon, with the needed asistance, and found the train abandoned.

It seems that through timidity, or through mistakes, or through the courage of the paymaster, the plans of the robbers were thwarted. This is the boldest attempt at robbery that has yet been made in this section of the country. The safe in charge of the paymaster had in it thirty thousand dollars, and was found unmolested. Several parties have been arrested on suspicion. The attempted robbery, it is certain, was the work of the railroad men.

Mr. Cramp says that John Roach is hardly a subject for pity in the rejection of the Dolphin. He says that Mr. Roach has all of the money but one payment. On top of this he has had $32,900 allowed to him for extras. Besides all this, he has the Dolphin. He says that it is very unusual for extras to be paid in advance of the acceptance of a vessel. Sometimes their payment may be delayed a year or two. Mr. Cramp says further, that Mr. Roach has received nearly all the payments upon the two vessels which are yet to be built by him. All of the reserve payments upon the Dolphin have been paid over. He asserts that the nine instalments out of the ten which were to be paid for the Chicago and the Atlanta have already been paid by Mr. Chandler. He took great care to look after his client's interests before he went out of the Navy Department. Mr. Roach can afford to laugh at any attempt upon the part of the Government to recover from him moneys already advanced. The history of such suits is simply a chapter of farces and failures.

THE VACATION SEASON.

Now to the beach or mountains, there to revel
In summer joys, his vigor to restore,
The weary pastor takes his way. The devil
Keeps at his business as he did before.
Boston Courier.

The Methodists in the United States, actual residents in 1884, number 3,801,023.

The Tenure of Office Laws.

Ex-Secretary Buckalew, in his pamphlet on the tenure of office laws, some extracts from which are printed in the *Times* of this week, show quite plainly that these laws, in their present condition, have little or no force to restrain the power of appointment and removal which the Constitution lodges with the Executive. The act of 1867, as Mr. Buckalew points out, was made to curb Johnson; the supplementary act of 1869 to relieve Grant. For appearence sake the act was not repealed outright when a Republican President came into office, but it was so modified as to leave him free to turn out those who had held office under his predecessor. While the word employed is not "remove," but "suspend," yet the suspension practically operates as removal, being without limitation. The appointment of a successor to the suspended officer must be with the advice and consent of the Senate, as it would be, under the Constitution, without regard to these acts; but a failure to confirm does not restore the suspended officer.

That this interpretation of the tenure of office laws would be sustained by the Courts is scarcely to be questioned, and there has been some talk of bringing the subject to a judicial test. But the real determination of the question must be by the action of the Senate. No Court could compel the Senate either to obstruct or to refrain from obstructing the Executive in the exercise of its constitutional functions, and it is cleraly within the power of a majority of that body now, as it always has been, to determine between a smooth and harmonious working of the governmental machinery or such a state of discord and antagonism as that which produced the act of 1867. But this determination will be brought about without regard to any special enactments, in the orderly exercises of that discretion which is imposed upon the Senate in the confirmation of the President's nominations.

It is clear that any constitutional government would be impracticable if the Senate, in mere partisanship, should set itself in any attitude of universal hostility to the Executive. That has been tried once, with questionable success, under circumstances very different from those that exist at present, and if such a fight were forced on Mr. Cleveland he would meet it not only with a calmer resoluteness than Mr. Johnson showed, but with a certainty of popular support that the latter could not command. But it is only the very small minds of the Senate that have suggested or are likely to contemplate such a course. The men whom the Senate and the country alike respect are cast in a larger mould than the Congers and Riddlebergers, and policy if not patriotism will lead them to avoid any needless clashing in which they would have more to loose than to gain.

Clear-headed politicians, such as those who surround the President, will doubtless know how to keep on living terms with the Senate without sacrificing the proper independence of the Executive. While there is likely to be a closer and more discriminating scrutiny of nominations than has been customary when the President and the Senate were politically allied, it will probably be found that the tenure office laws will have very little to do with the result.

WHAT THEY CALL ECONOMY DOWN EAST.—Probably the most economical man in Essex County resides in West Lynn. He is a hard worker, and three crackers and a half pint of milk and water is a banquet for him. He occupies his leisure time in quartering matches, and a quarter gross goes a long way in his house. For the benefit of those who cannot understand how a man can divide a match in four parts the following plan is given: Have a thin-bladed penknife; lay the match on a smooth surface, red end pointed toward you; split the match by pressing down upon it with the knife, being careful not to cut across the grain. Long practice has made this fellow so skillful that he rarely fails to make one match do the work of four. Once in a while his wife used to muster up courage to appropriate a chicken from their flock and bake it for dinner. Upon his return home this man, who is so "minking," as some of his neighbors put it, used to open the oven door, take a good, long smell of the fumes arising from the roasting chicken, drink a glass of milk, and go back to work, declaring that he had had "a feast fit for a king." This man had a son and one daughter. The son died, leaving about $1,000 to the girl, who was but a child. It is said by the neighbors that he actually charged his own daughter for board until the $1,000 had found its way to his own bank account.

The newspapers are the lamps of learning which send out rays that can enter the poorest homes and instruct and elevate the lowest citizens. In this land in which freedom of thought and freedom of the press are tolerated, the people who deny themselves of the advantages to be gained from newspapers do so at the sacrifice of their own interests, and the neglect of the duties of true citizenship. It is the duty of the farmer to cultivate his brain as well at his muscles; to know something of the functions of government and the duties of office holders, as well as to know that so many acres of land will produce so many bushels of corn. Let him read and learn. Let the people of this section mix a little more of the mental with the manual. They will find that a little more skill and a little less main strength and awkwardness will achieve wonderful results in farming.—*Elizabeth Cty Falcon.*

A gastronomic scientist of Bawling Green having read of fried locusts has experimented with the dish. He attributes his disappointment to the fact that he neglected to cut off their legs.—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

GREAT REDUCTION
In Prices of
MILLINERY, NOTIONS.
AND
FANCY GOODS,
For Cash For 30 Days.
WE WILL GIVE SPECIAL BARGAINS AT
Wholesale or Retail
FOR SPOT CASH TO CLOSE OUT STOCK.
Call Early.
June 25, 1885. 124-tf MRS. DYE, 17 Hay St.

We Can't Play Base Ball
Worth a Cent,
But we can sell you a jar of the finest OYSTERS, and will guarantee that they will satisfy the appetite of an epicure. For further information call at
A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

Young Men
Who may be contemplating matrimony, we take pleasure in this information gratis: Family Groceries are very cheap and delivered free. A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Smokers
Can supply themselves with Cigars and Cigarettes, Cigar and Cigarette Tubes, Pipes, &c., at
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SMOKE THE
ZEB. VANCE
CIGAR;
For sale by A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Don't Forget,
You young men and married men, that A. S. Huske & Co's is the place to get Fancy Candies.
Builders
Can supply themselves with Hardware at lowest prices. Give us a trial.
A. S. HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE.
Fishing
And Pic-nic parties will do well to call on us.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.
June 25, 1885. 124-tf

At McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE
NEW MUSIC, NEW INSTRUMENTS.
Sheet Music from five cents per copy up, Instruction Books for the Piano, Organ, Violin, Flute, Guitar and Banjo.
Also a fine line of small instruments, such as Violins, Violoncellos, Guitars, Banjos, Flutes, Horns, Zithers, Music Boxes from $1.25 to $25.00, Musical Caskets, Organettes, Aristons and hosts of others, in fact anything from a Jews Harp to a Piano, constantly on hand.
We have also Violin, Guitar, Banjo and Zither strings, both of wire and sinew, and of all makes.
PIANOS AND ORGANS
sold on any terms whatever, cash, time or on the installment plan, to suit the purchaser.
We also do a large Insurance business, being agents for some of the best companies that do business in America, and would be pleased to have any one wishing to place any insurance or to purchase anything in the musical line, to call on us.
Mr. JNO. R. McNEILL is now in charge of our store and would be pleased to have any and all of his friends to call.
McNEILL & CO.
March 26, 1885. 111-tf

F. F. F. F. G. and P.
At No. 47 Person St.,
YOU WILL
Find, Fine, Fresh, Fancy, Family Groceries and Provisions,
HAMS, Breakfast Strips, Lard, Flour. Canned Goods, Butter, Fish, Bacon, Lemons, Crackers, Candies, &c., &c.
Mackerel No. 1 to 3—15 cents per dozen to 15 cents each.
Wines, Brandies, Whiskies, Ale, Porter, Beer and all kinds of Liquors for medicinal and family use.
R. T. SCANLIN, Ag't.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 4. 121-3m

Express Steamboat Co.
STEAMER SCHEDULE.
ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock, A. M., and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.
A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Agents Fayetteville, N. C.
June 18, 1885. 123-tf

SEDBERRY
HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS USUAL Large supply of Buist celebrated
Turnip Seeds,
seventeen kinds to select from.
July 2, 1885. 125-tf

HOME SCHOOL,
For Young Ladies & Children.
SIXTH TERM WILL BEGIN AUGUST 5th, 1885.
Board per term of twenty weeks $50.00
Tuition in English from $6.00 to 12.00
Music, piano, organ, private vocal lessons each 15.00
Languages, Drawing and Painting at moderate charge. Classes in Singing, Sewing and Rudimental Drawing without extra charge.
For further particulars, references, etc., apply to Mrs. FANNIE MORROW, or Miss M. B. MORROW, Statesville, N. C.
July 2, 1885. 125-2m

WOOL! WOOL!
THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN THE Agency for Gwyn & Chatham's Factory. Any Wool left with him for them will be promptly shipped, and any information as to preparation of Wool for shipment, will be cheerfully given. I also have a line of samples, which can be seen at my store. Send in your Wool and get your cloth and blankets back in time for the cold weather.
CHAS. HAIGH,
Hardware and Groceries.
June 11, '85.—122 3m] No. 18 and 20, Hay St.

GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE,
GREENSBORO, N. C.
THE 59th SESSION OF THIS WELL ESTABLISHED and prosperous School will begin on the 26th of August, 1885.
This institution combines the comforts of a home with first class educational advantages. Location healthful. Fare good. Faculty competent and faithful. Instruction thorough. Charges Moderate. For catalogue apply to
T. M. JONES, President.
June 25. 124-2mpd

CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.
L. S. L.
Louisiana State Lottery Company.
"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."
G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.
Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.
By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.
The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.
It never scales or postpones.
Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.
A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. EIGHTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS H, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, Aug. 11th, 1885—183d Monthly Drawing.
Capital Prize, $75,000.
100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.
Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.
LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do do		25,000
1	do do		10,000
2	PRIZES OF $5,000		10,000
5	do 2000		10,000
10	do 1000		10,000
20	do 500		10,000
100	do 200		20,000
300	do 100		30,000
500	do 50		25,000
1000	do 25		25,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.			
9	Approximation Prizes of $750		6,750
9	do do	500	4,500
9	do do	250	2,250
1967	Prizes, amounting to		$265,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.
For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of $5 and upwards at our expense) addressed
M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.
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607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.
Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.
July 16, 1885. 127-4t

SUMMER RESORT
FOR
INVALIDS
AND
PLEASURE SEEKERS!
COME OUT FROM THE REGIONS OF
MALARIA and be INVIGORATED
and rejuvenated by the inhalation of the
Pure Mountain Breezes
and the health restoring
Waters of Glen Alpine,
surrounded by the most *Picturesque and Magnificent Scenery* in the Southern States.
For terms, etc., address
WALTON, SMITH & WALTON,
Proprietors.
June 11th, 1885. 122-3m

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.
CONDENSED TIME TABLE NO. 12.
To take effect at 8:00 *A. M., Monday, June* 22*d*, 1885.
TRAIN NORTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Bennettsville,		8:00 a. m.
Shoe Heel,	9:30 a. m.	9:50 "
Fayetteville,	12:15 p. m.	1:00 p. m.
Sanford,	3:00 "	3:10 "
Ore Hill,	4:25 "	4:30 "
Liberty,	5:25 "	5:30 "
Greensboro,	6:15 "	

Dinner at Fayetteville.
TRAIN SOUTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Greensboro,		9:50 a. m.
Liberty,	11:00 a. m.	11:05 "
Ore Hill,	11:55 "	12:00
Sanford,	1:20 p. m.	1:40 p. m.
Fayetteville,	3:50 "	4:00 "
Shoe Heel,	6:25 "	6:40 "
Bennettsville,	8:15 "	

Dinner at Sanford.
W. M. S. DUNN, Gen'l Supt.
JNO. M. ROSE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
June 25, 1885. 124-tf

A. MOORE,
Market Square and Green St.,
DEALER IN
Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars,
LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.
June 18, 1885. 123-tf

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
HAVING QUALIFIED AS EXECUTOR upon the estate of W. H. Tomlinson, Sr., all persons having claims on said estate are notified to exhibit the same to me on or before July 2d, 1886.
W. H. TOMLINSON,
Ex. of W. H. Tomlinson, Sr.
July 2, 1885. 125-6t

New York & Wilmington S. S. Co.
For Fayetteville via Wilmington, N. C.
FREIGHT RECEIVED DAILY from Boston, Providence and Fall River, at Pier 34 East River, New York.
Rates Lower than by any other Line.
For information apply to
Messrs. WM. P. CLYDE,
Gen'l Agent, No. 35 Broadway, N. Y.
H. C. SMALLBONES, Sup't,
Wilmington, N. C.
M. SCHLOSSBERG, Soliciting Agent.
May 7. 117-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

OBSERVER.

G. H. HAIGH, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....JULY 30, 1885.

THE DEATH OF GEN. GRANT.

On Thursday morning last the sad news was flashed throughout the land, that Gen. Grant was dead, which event had just occurred at Mt. McGregor, N. Y., whither he had been carried but a short time before to prolong his life. All that medical skill, or the kind sympathetic acts of family or friends could do, was done to alleviate his suffering and avert the dreadful end; but that incurable disease, cancer, had taken its deathly hold, and was conquror at last.

No American has ever in so short a period attained so great honor and distinction. Early in the war, he went forth from civil life to join his people in the great war between the States, then an almost unknown citizen, but his opportunity had come, and the spirit that would otherwise have lain dormant, now asserted itself, and from the fall of Vicksburg to the present day he has steadily maintained the first place in the hearts of his people. As a General, in the prosecution of the war he showed a determined spirit, an invincible will which made everything bend to the desired end, and this proved to be the foundation of his fame, but when Appomattox came, his kind, considerate, magnanimous acts, showed that he had been reared a soldier. As President, we must ever feel that he permitted himself to be led by the leaders of his party, and that he was both unjust and unkind to the Southern people; but in his declining days, when freed from party shackles there now and then appears to be a desire for reconciliation, that our country should be united. But he sleepeth. Monuments will be erected to perpetuate his deeds, and his name will be handed down from generation to generation, along with Washington, and while we cannot thus place him, we are willing to cast a mantle over his frailties, and with the world regard his death as one over which a Nation should mourn.

THE PUBLIC MEETING.

As the impression prevails that the resolutions adopted at the Public Meeting held in this town last week, and published in the OBSERVER, were intended as a reflection upon Governor Scales for exercising his prerogative in the respite of Joseph Howard, the murderer, we feel it incumbent upon us as an act of justice to those composing the meeting, and to our citizens generally, to disclaim any such intent. So far as we are advised such was neither the motive that prompted the meeting, nor the intent of the resolutions; and while we must admit that the resolutions are susceptible of such construction, we have failed to find one who was present at the meeting and participated in its proceedings who does not feel indignant that he has been so charged. No unkind word to the Gover nor had utterance in the meeting.

The meeting was hastily gotten up, so much so, that many of our citizens had no knowledge of it. On the preceding evening we learned from the *News and Observer* that the Governor had respited Joe Howard until Aug. 7th. This was the first intimation that our citizens had that even a movement had been made to respite the criminal; it is true much had been said about his condition, but without investigating the matter it was generally believed that the criminal was feigning insanity, under such belief much excitement existed; and it was deemed advisable by many that the way to avoid two exciting days was to call a meeting of the citizens and request the Governor to respite the two colored persons until the same date, so that there would be only one hanging, and thus two public executions and two exciting days might be avoided.

These are the reasons why the meeting was called. It was not to censure the Governor, for under the circumstances no blame could be attached to his act. We regret that such an impression has gone forth, and hope the above explanation may be sufficient to correct the rumor.

We have received a copy of the *North Carolina Medical Journal* for June. The *Journal* is ably edited by Dr. Thos. F. Wood, of Wilmington, who, by his untiring devotion is doing good work for the fraternity. The *Journal* gives the proceedings of the late Medical Convention held at Durham, and contains in full the capital address of our townsman, Dr. W. C. McDuffie, which was so highly spoken of by all who heard it, and we can bear testimony, that it loses nothing by reading. It is indeed a fine address, and contains much advice and food for thought.

Our thanks are due to the managers for a complimentary ticket to the North Carolina Fruit Fair, to be held in Greensboro on August 12th and 13th.

THE GRAY.—In the North Carolina State Guard there has not been a full adoption of the regulation uniform. The blue and the gray are intermingled, sometimes in the same regiment; unfortunate in effect, probably, but strikingly eloquent as showing the practical blending of the colors that were once opposed in hostile attitude. We have been so little on the ground during parades and drills that we can speak definitely of only one regiment, the 2d, which is a full representative of the gray. No one will deny the fine effect of the color; and no one will deny to the men the enjoyment of the ennobling associations connected with that historic color. In the light of both the past few years and of the eloquent present, there can be no suggestion of disloyalty because the boys love the gray. It is the color in which their fathers or their brothers fought and died. They cherish it with affectionate or reverential feeling. And their mingling with the regiments or the companies clad in the blue is the constant reminder that they are brothers; that the blue and the gray are one; and that the one is no more the significant sign of loyalty in the one than in the other. All honor to the gray; all honor to the blue.—*Asheville Citizen.*

Letter form Col. Green.

[Correspondence of the Observer.]

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 24, 1885.

MR. EDITOR:—Instead of three 4th class Postmasters in the 3d District with whose appointment I am credited in your issue of yesterday, I beg to say that the First Assistant Postmaster General has notified me of *nine* whom I recommended, being nearly one half of the twenty-two in the district.

These are: Jonesboro, G. B. Coddell; Cameron, Mrs. Louisa Ferguson; Lillington, Dr. Jas. T. Rogers; Burgaw, Leavy Robinson; Faison, Henry Fryor; Clinton, C. P. Johnson; Swann's Station, A. D. Waddell; Richlands, E. A. Best; Wallace, D. E. Boney.

These with, as you say, some twenty or thirty minor appointments, constituted a no bad showing, though I say it myself, for the first four months or so under an administration tied down as it is by Civil Service rules, and which is avowedly making haste slowly in the line of change. If any other has done more in that regard, of which I must be pardoned the doubt, he is welcome to the glory.

True, I have not supplied every applicant with an office, nor do I promise or propose to attempt it; but in every instance where my recommendation has been honored, the community most immediately interested has secured a faithful and efficient public servitor, if careful inquiry could insure it. The incumbents of the two Presidential Postoffices continue to hold their place, no thanks to me, for I have made an honest, earnest and persistent effort to get them out, and do not propose to abate in the attempt until it is accomplished. In the Railway Postal service, there are perhaps some five or six clerkships or route agencies for the entire district whose nomination might be considered as appertaining to me, one of which might legitimately be set down to our own county. I have already secured one. The General Superintendent of that service only knows when the other vacancies will occur. If my efforts had availed they long since had, as they occur, about every twenty-fifth applicant (there are more than 120) will be appointed, and the others, if so minded, will have to console themselves with abuse of me. Of course it is not apprehended that rational men will be so unjust. It's not in the nature of things that all should be gratified. No blanket designed for one, possesses the expansive India rubber property of covering twenty or thirty. I crave your pardon, Mr. Editor, for thus obtruding myself upon the public. My excuse for so doing is cart, patent and to the point. It has reached me through divers sources, that some who love me not and never have, are using the coward's weapon of insinuation and innendo, the back-stabbing stiletto of the Italian brigand, to injure me in public esteem. According to these veracious and sapient back alley and street corner calumniators, I am lethargic, callous, indifferent to the wishes and interests of my constituents.

To him who says or intimates it, my reply is, that he either speaks unwittingly or with malice prepense. Let him take either horn of the dilemma which suits him best. Whilst not given to self laudation, I broadly and defiantly make the claim that from the day it pleased my democratic fellow citizens of the 3d District to designate me as their choice for representative, none has given his time and the small modicum of talent which he possesses, more entirely and unreservedly to their service. It has been done to the detriment of my private interest and the abnegation of social enjoyments. To base detractors thus much. Though they say it, it is *not* said for personal ends, or to enlist the sympathies of any. As the high honor conferred upon me of representing this grand old Cape Fear District came unsought and unsolicited, so will it be relinquished without repining and without regret, whenever the suffragans feel that it was unworthily bestowed and are pleased to confer it upon a more deserving recipient. Whilst I retain it, I will try and not disgrace it, but endeavor in the future as in the past to discharge the duties incident, with an eye single to the public weal and the good of those who bestowed it. If I have proved recreant to the trust so far by failure to attend to matters confided and duly advising the petitioners, then am I undeserving a renewal of the trust. It's a high honor as long as duty is discharged. Unworthily worn it becomes a reproach to the wearer. So believing, I shall not strive to retain it by unworthy means.

False promise and fallacious hope held out, "all things to all men," insolence of office, or flattery and fawn, or puling sycophancy or chicane, but ill become the representative of a free people. If these be essentials, as political witlings maintain, I'd scorn myself to think I filled the bill.

Respectfully,

WHARTON J. GREEN.

Letter from Harnett.

[Correspondence of the Observer.]

LILLINGTON, N. C., July 27, 1885.

MR. EDITOR:—Within the last week there has been several good rains; crops have improved very much.

The Executive Committee of the Harnett County Agricultural Club, consisting of N. S. Stewart, W. B. McKay, Dr. W. M. McNeill, H. H. Poe, O. J. Spears, W. F. Marsh, J. P. Hodges, D. S. Williams, J. S. Smith, J. L. Smith, G. W. Byrd, G. E. Byrd, Z. T. Kivett, D. H. McLean, and B. F. Shaw, will convene here on the first Monday of August, for the purpose of making arrangements for the Farmer's Annual Dinner, which will be some time in August; later than last year.

Yours, &c., S.

Look at North Carolina. Nearly every presidential postmaster has been changed; the only important custom collectorships have been filled with Democrats; the three internal revenue collectors are now Democrats and so are most of their subordinates; one of the two United States district attorneys is now a Democrat, and so with one of the two marshals. Other cases might be shown, but these instances are brought to the attention of North Carolinians, as matters which are within their own knowledge and a mere reference to which will persuade our reasonable people that the administration has done a very great deal in the matter of making changes.—*Statesville Landmark.*

The Encampment.

[Correspondence of the Observer.]

CAMP SCALES, July 27, 1885.

MR. EDITOR:—The F. I. L. I. Company left Fayetteville on the one o'clock train on Tuesday the 21st inst. We had rather a hot ride to Greensboro, but after a bountiful supper at the Benbow House, the "boys" seemed much refreshed, and ready to call on Greensboro's fair damsels. There are few towns that can boast of as many as this one, and our boys might be seen as late as 12 o'clock promenading up and down the platform at the depot with them, watching the trains arrive with the soldiers, of which there seemed no end. At this point we were joined by the Wilmington, Goldsboro, Clinton, Tarboro, Elizabeth City, Winston, Greenville and other companies. We left Greensboro at 1 o'clock and proceeded rapidly as far as Round Knob, where we took breakfast. The scenery around that place is truly grand; many of our boys who had never seen it before, were enraptured, some of them so much so that it reminded me of an incident that happened near here a few years ago. My uncle was on board, most everybody was in the observation car, looking at the beautiful sight, many of them were extravagant in the expression of their appreciation. One old man became so full that he jumped up and exclaimed in a loud voice, "Hurrah for God," which was indeed a fit acknowledgment of his power. Soon after leaving Round Knob the accident occurred, which was so much deplored by all. Soon after we got over the mountains the train began to move much faster, but no one was alarmed, as we expected to make faster time; but when we were within about ten miles of Asheville, it was running at such a rapid rate that everybody remarked about it, and many became alarmed. When we had run to within seven miles of Asheville the wreck happened. My opinion is that the coach the F. I. L. I. was in, ran off first, then the next one which was occupied by the Tarboro company, and that these two, as soon as they struck the road at the point where the rear coach—occupied by the Goldsboro company—turned over, so deranged the cross ties, (the embankment of about eight feet being of sand principally) thus spreading the rails so that when the rear coach reached that point of the curve it was upset. However this may be, it certainly was a horrible sight to see these wounded ones laid as gently as possible on the hillside by comrades who were anxious and willing to do everything in their power for their comfort. On one side of the track lay the coach, demolished, on the other were the fourteen wounded men with bleeding heads and broken limbs, with the busy doctors, hundreds of comrades standing around ready and willing to do anything to soothe or comfort the wounded; all showing by their faces that their hearts were touched. I am glad to be able to report that all are considered out of danger and doing well.

We reached Asheville at 12 o'clock, being delayed about two hours. We were marched to Camp Scales about one and a half miles from the depot, and were soon occupying our quarters, which we now find very pleasant; the only objection being the distance from town. For the first two or three days the camp has been managed just about as I imagine it would be in regular service, but it is to teach us to be soldiers; however, we have been allowed many privileges, and have enjoyed them too. From now out I think they will be less strict.

The following has been the daily programme:

Reveille 6 a. m. Breakfast 7 a. m. Company drill 9 to 10. Battallion drill 10 to 12. Dinner 12:30. Battallion Skirmish drill 4 to 6 p. m. Dress parade 6 p. m. Supper 7:45. Tattoo 10. Taps 10:30.

On Thursday our Colonel relieved us from the 10 to 12 o'clock drill, so a good many of us went up on Beaucatcher; there were six of us in the carriage I was in. After enjoying the beautiful views we started down, the driver attempted to make a very short turn around a sharp bend in the road which resulted in turning the carriage over; we were lucky enough not to be hurt, which we owe to having had a pair of gentle horses, for had they done anything but stand still we would surely have been hurt. From there we went to Conoly's View, which, when we left we all agreed, must be the most beautiful spot on earth, but day before yesterday we went to Richmond Hill, and now we have concluded we were mistaken about Conoly's. If I could do so I would describe these places; but I know it would take a gifted writer to do them justice. At Richmond Hill we were met by the proprietor, Mr. Richmond Pearson, who was very polite and attentive to us, and ordered his dairy maid to supply us with milk, which was done; such a glass of rich ice cold milk I never before drank.

On Thursday night the Guard were given a ball at the Eagle Hotel, which they seemed to enjoy. Also a Skating Tournament and dance at the skating room. On Friday night a hop at the Swannanoa, and a flag drill by the girls at the skating room. On Saturday night we attended a Bicycle race and Skating Rink.

There are 164 men reported for duty in the second regiment which is the largest one here. The 4th is the next largest, numbering one hundred and fifty. The second is *ours*, the Gray, and beyond doubt it is the handsomest. It is the favorite I think, and especially with the girls; and should be, as it would be hard to find a set of men who appreciate the fair daughters of Eve more than they do. To-morrow will decide whether it is the best drilled or not.

It is hard to tell whether Col. W. C. Jones is proudest of the 2d regiment, or the second regiment of Col. Jones.

The old F. I. L. I. Co. holds her own and drills as well as any company here, though we have left some of our best men at home.

The Asheville *Citizen* of the 24th inst., contains a column and a half about our company. It winds up by saying: "It is now, as always, one of the largest, the best equipped and best drilled companies of the State, proud of its honorable record and jealous of any possibility that its laurels may ever be stained."

We have issued a challenge to the State Guards to shoot against either the best single shot or team of each company. This will probably be published to-day.

This morning Corp'l S. H. Strange will represent us in the drill for the gold medal offered by the Guardsman for the best drilled man in the Guard. One only from each company will contest.

Yesterday services were held near the headquarters of the 2d Regiment, Bishop Lyman preached a very impressive sermon. The services were read by Dr. Carmichael, our Chaplain. The music was rendered by the Wilmington band, and it was indeed fine, especially the *Te Deum* and the chants. There was a considerable crowd from Asheville to participate in the services. I would have probably written that there are few pretty girls in Asheville, but I stood, during the services, down behind the ministers and could see the faces of the audience, and of course could not resist the temptation to look at the fair ones. After service I met several of them, and of course am now compelled to say there are a good many beauties here.

The boys have a good time in camp, notwithstanding they are somewhat strict on us. The Mulligan Guards turn out every now and then, and succeed admirably in taking off some of the officers, particularly the Drum Majors. Those on guard are given particular instructions not to let any one pass, so every few minutes we hear a sentinel call, "Corporal of the Guard," Post so and so. The other night one of them was heard to call, "Corporal of the Guard Post No. 6!—hurry up here, I am in a h—l of a fix."

We are furnished fresh milk free, every day, but not by the State. It is by the people near Asheville, and they are not aware of the fact, either. If you will not think us too bad, I will tell you how we get it. One fellow goes to his tent and gets an armful of straw, another takes a few quart cups, and they go out and entice some gentle cow to stand for them, while they proceed to supply their company with fresh milk.

All of us that are not used to the sun, are burned brown.

Sergeant Pemberton arrived yesterday morning, much to the delight of "the boys," as we hope to give him a chance to show these people how to shoot.

We were aroused at three o'clock on Sunday morning by the long roll, for the purpose of repelling a sham attack on our camp. Our Regiment was out and fully equipped, and line formed ready for battle in fourteen minutes from the alarm. You must agree that this was prompt, when we knew not the least thing about it, and were aroused from peaceful slumbers to prepare for battle.

The Governor will review us on Wednesday, and I understand we will be given a large ball that night.

We will parade in Asheville this evening for the first time. H.

The Recent Accident.

So many conflicting rumors have been circulated in regard to the over-turning of the coach when nearing Asheville, by which many of the Goldsboro Rifles were seriously hurt, that we publish the following explanatory of it, from the Asheville *Citizen*:

Very many, and some very wild rumors, have been in circulation since the unfortunate event. One or two of these, at the special request of Capt. McBee we will notice, by saying for him, in reference to the card of Capt. Hallowell and Sergeant Smith, that no "railroad official" so far as he knows, certainly none authorized to speak for the company, ever charged the Goldsboro Rifles or any member of that company with tampering with the danger signals. They did say, and do say, after investigation, that the danger cord controlling the air-brakes on the cars, was pulled whereby the accident occurred. In respect to the rumor that Engineer Low had been put on for the special occasion, that he had been discharged for reckless running, and for drunkenness, these officials declare most emphatically is entirely without foundation. Mr. Low, beginning in the shops, has been raised on the road, and is one of their most trusted engineers. As for "reckless running," or even drinking much less getting drunk, the officers declare they neither never heard of, nor do they believe he has ever been guilty of any such conduct; and so far as this praticular occasion is concerned, we have heard members of the Winston company detailed to be with and protect engineer Low immediately after the accident on account of some threats which were made, declare that Mr. Low was absolutely free from the use of liquor, and that he was very cool throughout, and anxious in his efforts to do all he could to relieve the suffering. This much for that side, and in justice to engineer Low. It is admitted that the speed, coming down the grade for some distance, was about 35 miles per hour, not an unusual speed in this portion of the road. The track was and has been in excellent order, and, is now. Engineer Low reports that the first apprehension he felt, just a few seconds before the accident, was upon the discovery that he had lost control of his train on account of the air-brakes having been put on by some one pulling the cord, on some one of the cars, exhausting the drum at the engine, and throwing the entire force of the brake on the rear car, which while the engine was in motion under full headway, necessarily caused the rear car to be jerked apart from the track. And the moment the detachment took place, the pressure occurred on the brakes on all the other coaches, which tended to throw them from the track. He reversed his engine as soon as he discovered this condition of affairs, too late to prevent the detachment and over-turning of the rear car. Had the coach been thrown from the track on account of speed, its centrifugal force would have thrown the car on the outside of the curve, whereas it jumped the track and fell on the inside, showing the effect of the sudden application of the brakes. Very many of the soldiers insist that the speed was reckless, and created great anxiety among all passengers. The pulling of the danger signal—the cord which threw the whole force of the air brakes on, is admitted; but there is a difference of opinion as to the exact time at which this was done. Other soldiers attribute the affair to one of those accidents which sometimes will occur in the face of all reasonable precaution. All deeply deplore it, let the cause be what it may, and all are to be congratulated that it was no worse; and it is earnestly hoped all will soon be entirely recovered without resultant difficulties.

Sunstroke.

How happy are the Esquimaux! It is cool where they live. While we are sweltering with the thermometer in the nineties the Esquimau is rubbing his frozen nose with snow and is trying to warm himself with draughts of whale oil. We can manage to keep alive only by sitting still in the shadiest place we can find, but the Esquimau finds lawn tennis at midday a pleasant method of quickening his circulation. Think for a moment how easy it is for the Esquimau to freeze himself to-day by simply sitting still on the front piazza for fifteen minutes; and how limitless is the supply of ice that is all around him. The Harvard Professor who thinks that the Garden of Eden was situated at the north pole is undoubtedly right. Adam and Eve were Esquimaux, and their idea of gardening was nothing more than harvesting ice with a view to a possible rise of the thermometer. That Paradise must have been a place where ice and snow were abundant and the thermometer never rose above zero is perfectly plain to every thoughtful man just at present. If it had really been situated under the burning sun of Mesopotamia our first parents would have been only too glad to get out of it, though they would probably have lacked the energy to meddle with the fruit. If Mr. Melville really wants to go to the north pole now is the time for him to organize a personally conducted expedition. At least five hundred thousand people are now ready to pay him a thousand dollars apiece if he will lead them to a climate where they can enjoy the unspeakable luxury of freezing to depth.

Those of us who can't go to the north pole must stay at home and try to avoid a sunstroke. There are several little books, written by medical men, which tell us just what we must do in hot weather to protect ourselves against sunstroke, and it is a duty which a conscientious journal owes to the public to give these directions a wide publicity. To begin with, we must not drink anything that contains alcohol, since alcohol heats the body and is thus a direct aid to the sun in its fiendish effort to strike us down. Also, we must not drink water, milk, or any other beverage, for when the stomach is weakened by extreme heat liquids interfere with digestion, and by thus weakening the system it is predisposed to sunstroke. Bathing in cold water should be avoided because it produces a shock, and bathing in warm water is bad because it is weakening. We must not eat animal or vegetable food because of the weakness of our digestive powers, and we must not wear thick clothes because they are heating, nor thin clothes because the latter do not protect the body from the sun. Of course it is dangerous to venture in the sunshine, but it is equally dangerous to remain in the shade, for many persons have been sunstruck in the shade and even when lying asleep at night. All exertion must be avoided, but at the same time it is a matter of supreme importance that the physical strength should be kept up, for if this is not done a sunstroke is inevitable.

Persons desirous not to be sunstruck can either observe these few simple rules, for each one of which there is abundant medical authority, or they can go and die quietly. The latter would probably be the easier and more satisfactory plan.—*N. Y. Times.*

A $10,000 CERTIFICATE IN THE WASTE BASKET.—A package containing five "certificates of transfer," each of the denomination of $10,000, sent from the office of the register of the treasury Tuesday night to that of the comptroller of the currency, was inadvertantly left in the office of the deputy comptroller upon the top of the safe. The package was found by the charwoman and carried to the lieutenant of the watch. The deputy comptroller was sent for, and upon examining the package only four of the certificates were found. A search was instituted, resulting in half an hour in finding the missing certificate among the waste paper, much crumpled. The certificates have something the appearance of government bonds, and one of the theories advanced is that some one undertook to steal one, but finding it worthless, or that he or she was likely to be searched before leaving the building, hastily threw it away. Some inconvenience would have resulted from the loss of the paper, but the government would have lost nothing of value, nor would the assumed thief have been a gainer. The comptroller will investigate the matter.

PAY CAR ROBBER CAPTURED.—*Atlanta, Ga., July* 21.—Officers Mercer and Tilden, who have been in pursuit of Charlie Rose, one of the alleged robbers of the Richmond & Danville pay train a week ago, ran upon him in a secluded place in DeKalb county yesterday. He was heavily armed when brought into the city. Crowds pressed around him. He wore a jaunty air, asserted his innocence of the crime and declared his intention of entering suit for damages aggregating eighty thousand dollars against the city and the daily papers. Proofs accumulated to-day leave no doubt of his guilt.

CIRCULAR BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—*Washington D. D., July* 23.—Secretary Bayard has addressed a circular to all of the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States in which he invites attention to the Presidential proclamation announcing the death of General Grant. He directs that the flags of the offices be displayed at half mast on reception of the circular, and that the usual symbols of mourning be assumed for the period of thirty days.

The President has appointed the following presidential postmasters: J. A. Taylor, at Oxford, N. C., T. B. Douthit, at Salem; Samuel H. Smith, at Winston; George H. Gregory, at Greensboro; J. A. Bennett, at Reidsville; A. F. Bizzell, at Laurinburg; Angus McLean, at Lumberton; John M. Thomas, at Monroe. One by one they go.

GEN. GRANT TO BE BURIED AT RIVERSIDE PARK, NEW YORK.—*Mount McGregor, July* 28.—General Grant will be buried in Riverside Park, New York.

Dr. Ireneus Prime editor of the New York *Observer*, died in Manchestor, Vt., last Saturday.

Hon. John S. Barbour declines to be a candidate for Governor of Virginia.

General Items.

The new comet will be visible early in August.

The population of Europe has increased in a century from 145,000,000 to 350,000,000.

The friends of General Grant have raised over $12,000 to pay his doctor's bills.

A Boston woman who invented a corset is said to have made $50,000 in the last three years.

The Great Eastern has been purchased by the British Government for use as a coal hulk at Gibraltar.

Ray and Anderson, the Mitchell county murderers who escaped from Asheville jail have not been arrested.

Lieutenant Governor Underwood says that he is $40,000 out of pocket by the Fairmount Encampment.

Dr. John S. Davis, Demonstrator of Anatomy at the University of Virginia, died at Charlottesville last week.

The first bale of new cotton of the season of 1885-'86 was received in Houston, Texas, July 21st—it weighed 570 lbs.

It is said that the proceeds of the sale of General Grant's Memoir's will yield the family between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000.

Nearly a million copies of the penny New Testament issued by the British Bible Society nine months ago have already been sold.

It is said that the constitutionality of the Civil Service law will be tested. Many officials hold it to be unconstitutional.

The remains of General Grant will be interred in Central Park, N. Y. A plaster cast of his face was taken shortly after his death.

Princess Beatrice, the eighth and youngest daughter of Queen Victoria, was married on Tuesday last to Prince Henry Maurice, of Battenburg.

New Jersey has just completed her State census and boasts 100,000 more inhabitants than she had five years ago. In 1880 the population was 1,131,116.

Henry Kranskoff, of Indiana, a clerk for the last twenty years in the Second Auditor's office, was stricken with paralysis and died at his desk.

Col. John A. Sloan is strongly endorsed by Senators, Represenatives, and business men for Auditor of the District of Columbia.—*Washington Correspondent.*

The new postal law makes the taking of a newspaper and refusal to pay for the same, theft, and any person guilty of such action is liable to criminal proceedings.

The Mormons are threatening armed rebellion against the United States. We are not sure that such a "rebellion" would not be the best thing for all concerned.

A bachelor of this place has offered himself as a premium to the lady making the best flower exhibit at the approaching picnic. We are sorry for the winner.—*Ex.*

According to the Danville *Register*, the kind of a candidate the Virginia Democrats want for Governor is one who can open his mouth without putting his foot in it.

The success of the half holiday movement in New York has been followed by a movement for the closing of shops on Sunday, with a promise of excellent results.

"Greek? Do you understand Greek?" said a jolly German. "Vell, I shoost can schmile. Vy, ven I vas a leetle poy, I always swim in dot greek inshteadt of dot ribber."

Barnum's Elephant, "Albert" next to "Jumbo" in size, was shot to death by the Keene Light Guards of Nashua, N. H., for killing his keeper. He was valued at $10,000.

The prize pointer dog, "Meteor," who had won the championship of the world, died Tuesday. He was owned by Col E. W. Hughes, of Dallas, Tex., and was valued at $10,000.

Wednesday 22d was the hottest day this year. At Washington city the thermometer indicated 103; Weldon 100; Raleigh 102; Wilmington 94. A fine shower cooled us here. It was hot enough.

Col. Lamont, the President's able private secretary, is now talked of for Marshal of the District of Columbia. The President knows Col. Lamont thoroughly, and there is no fear that he will be imposed on in promoting him.

President Cleveland has issued his proclamation against the land-grabbers and cattle-breeders who are encroaching upon the Indian reservations. It is a cleverly written document, and it evidently means business.—*World.*

James G. Blaine has written a letter to John S. Wise, congratulating him on his nomination for Governor of Virginia. A little later on it will be in order for Mr. Blaine to write a letter of condolence to Mr. Wise on his defeat.

Thomas Fortune, editor of the colored organ Freeman, says: "I think instead of going to Liberia the best thing the poor colored people can do is to go to Mexico and accept the liberal propositions made to immigrants by that country.

The land given to the University of Chicago by Stephen A. Douglass, and which, according to the recent decision of Judge Shepherd, reverts to the heirs of Douglass, in consequence of a violation of the condition of the gift by the trustees, is valued at about $300,000.

Yesterday Auditor Roberts said to a reporter that there was a slight falling off in the number of pension applications the past two or three days. Of course they come in, but not by the hundred. Thus far about 2,500 have been received. This is perhaps something like half the total.—*News and Observer.*

From no section of the land comes more earnest sympathy for the man who lies dead at Mount McGregor than from the South. The bitterness of the sectional strife has been assuaged by the lapse of years. Nothing is remembered but the magnanimity of the soldier who forgot and forgave.—*N. Y. World.*

State Items.

Charlotte is to have a new Opera House.

The yearly meeting of the Friends will be held at High Point August 9th.

All the Normal Schools, so far as we have heard, have been successful.

Capt. W. K. Davis has been appointed Deputy Collector for Franklin and Nash counties.

W. C. Rencher, son of ex-Gov. Rencher, of Chatham, is an applicant for the appointment as secretary of New Mexico.

We regret to learn that Prof. W. C. Kerr is rapidly sinking with consumption at Asheville.

Eggs have tumbled down to 5 cents in trade in Jones county and not in demand at that.—*Newbern Journal.*

The Odell factory manufactures 10,000 yards of plaids every day, besides a large amount of other goods.—*Concord Times.*

Dr. J. F. Caviness, of Randolph, is dead. He was a member of the last House of Representatives.

The State Agricultural Society offer $50 to the planter who brings the best bale of cotton to the next fair.

Upon receipt of the news of General Grant's death, the flags in the military encampment at Asheville were displayed at half mast.

The Summer Normal at Newbern, for colored teachers, we learn, is quite largely attended.—*Goldsboro Argus.*

A meeting of the 10th N. C. Confederate veterans will be held in Goldsboro Aug. 13th.

Mrs. Gen. Pender will be postmistress at Tarboro. This is a tribute to the memory of her gallant husband.

The first Presbyterian church of Wilmington has invited the Rev. W. W. Moore, D. D., to become its pastor with a salary of $3,000.

Goldsboro *Argus*: Another car load of negroes passed through this city yesterday, en route to work on the Wilson & Florence "Short Cut."

Col. W. H. H. Cowles, M. C., has given the appointment to a cadetship at Annapolis to James Harper Beall of Lenoir, son of Dr. R. L. Beall.

An old colored woman by the name of Jane Wilson, died in Salem last week, at the age 124 years. She was the oldest person in the Piedmont section.

The postoffice war in Concord is waxing warm. Some of the people over there don't believe yet that Cleveland has been elected.—*Charlotte Observer.*

One widow in Lenoir county is applicant for a double pension on two one-legged husbands who lost their legs in the war.—*Plymouth Examiner.*

Five thousand persons witnessed the execution of Eaton Mills, colored, at Halifax, on the 17th, for the murder of Henry Patton in the Spring of 1883. He made no confession.

The report that Baxter Gunter, of Chatham, who was suspected of murdering his mother and sister a year ago, and as connected with the late murder in Chatham, had fled, is not true.

The jury of inquest in the Finch murder case has not yet rendered a verdict pending scientific investigation into alleged blood stains on the clothing of Jerry Finch.

Gov. Scales has ordered work on the Governor's mansion to be prosecuted with the greatest possible rapidity. It has been very slow recently. Things will move now, without doubt.—*Raleigh Observer.*

Gen. R. F. Hoke spent several days in Wilmington last week confering with the citizens in regard to the extension of the C. C. Railroad to Cranberry Mines; a distance of 75 miles.

The new U. S. Court House is assuming its intended proportions, appearing more beautiful as it rises in the air. The brick work is being done in as handsome a style as we have ever seen.—*Workman.*

All through this section tobacco is the talk. It is the new industry. The farmers in Guilford, Moore and Chatham are talking and working as hard as the farmers in this county and they have some fine tobacco.—*Asheboro Courier.*

A sleeping car is now run from Morehead City to Asheville. Just think of that, you people who used to have to jog along in a stage or buggy for 6 or 7 days between Asheville and Newbern.—*Char. Democrat.*

There is a darkey in Mecklenburg county who makes a business of raising dogs. He raises chiefly setters, pointers and hounds. Last year he sold 180. His prices range from $2.50 to $15. John Jones is proprietor of the dog ranche.—*Char. Observer.*

The shipment of peaches from Greensboro this year will be unprecedented. Over 3,000 boxes, aggregating upwards of 100,000 pounds, have already been shipped to northern markets, and we might say, notwithstanding prices are low, that the business has simply commenced—*Greensboro Patriot.*

The charter of the Raleigh National bank will expire Sept. 6th. A new bank under the name of the "National Bank of Raleigh," will take its place. The organization has been effected and application for the charter made. $125,000 has been subscribed as the capital stock.—*News and Observer.*

The Wadesboro *Intelligencer* says partridges are so plentiful in the Deep Creek and White's Store neighborhoods that it is apprehended, when the plows are started in the fall, it will be necessary to send a boy ahead with a brush to shoo the birds out of the way to prevent their being covered up.

Three patients at the Eastern Insane Asylum, succeeded in making their escape a few days since. They were all three of them penitentiary patients. Two escaped from their attendants, and the other forced his way through the iron bars of a second story window and let himself to the ground by means of bed sheets. They are still at large.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 19 Green Street, (Observer Building.)

THURSDAY.....JULY 20, 1885

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months " 1 00

☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DANIEL MCKETHAN—Lost.
J. W. ATKINS—Notice to Defendant.
H. MCD. ROBINSON—School Notice.
CHAS. GLOVER—Fayetteville Hotel.
SCHOOL NOTICE—See Advertisement.
FRANK THORNTON—Cotton Gin for Sale.
WALTER WATSON—Tools, Hardware, &c.

ABOUT TOWN.

FIRE IN GREENSBORO.—A fire broke out in Greensboro on Sunday morning about 4 o'clock, destroying several stores, Express office, and the Baptist Church. Total loss near $20,000.

FAST TIME.—We were shown a letter by one of our English citizens bearing the London post mark July 17, which arrived in Fayetteville July 27th, being the short space of ten days in transit.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Elliott Daingerfield and wife, of New York, are visiting relatives and friends here.

We had the pleasure this week of meeting Mr. Stephen G. Worth, of the Raleigh *Register*, and Mr. Jordan, of the *News and Observer*, who were in our city in the interests of their respective papers.

GRAND JURY.—Below we give the names of the Grand Jury serving at this Term of Court:

E. T. McKethan, Foreman; J. W. West, T. J. Smith, Nathan Johnson, W. J. Buie, J. McVicker, J. C. Graddy, C. H. Calhoun, Edwin Wishart, R. O. Beard, W. C. Blackman, T. O. Whaley, H. M. Filyaw, A. J. Wheeler, J. J. McFadyen, G. F. Thaggard, Jno. Evcritt, D. J. McIntyre.

THE HOWARD CASE.—The case of the State *vs.* Howard, came up on Tuesday, on motion by affidavit to remove the trial to some other county, as they believed the prisoner could not get justice in this county. Judge McRae refused the motion, as he did not deem the evidence sufficient, but stated that if it became evident in the progress of the trial that such was the case, that he would grant the motion. The case as to his sanity has been set for to-day.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—We publish in this issue a series of resolutions upon the death of a beloved comrade by the Order of Knights of Pythias in this city. This order is so widely and favorably known that extended words of praise are not needed. The Lodge here is the largest in the State; is composed of our best citizens, and its members are ever found attentive and helpful to the needs of their brotherhood, whether it be one of sickness, distress or affliction. A large delegation, numbering about 75, attended the funeral of their late brother, T. M. McLauchlin, wishing by their presence to show to his family and the public the esteem and affection in which his memory was cherished by them.

CRIMINAL COURT.—The Criminal Court convened on Monday. His Honor J. C. McRae, Judge, presiding. There was quite a crowd in attendance. The charge of the Judge to the Grand Jury is universally spoken of as being able and comprehensive. He did not confine himself to those matters usually given to a Grand Jury, of simple violations of the Criminal law, but in a clear and lucid manner explained to the Jury many other matters connected with the administration of the law that were instructive and entertaining, such as the reasons of the "laws' delays" under the present system, the blending of the courts of law and equity, the duty and rights of the court to counsel and client and the reciprocal duty of counsel to the court, and many other matters that the people ought to know. There is no Judge on the bench more conscientious and faithful in the discharge of duty and who maintains more thoroughly the respect and confidence of the people.

FAYETTEVILLE ABROAD.—It is with pleasure we record the following concerning two of our young men, who by their energy and spirit have not only formed lasting friendships away from home, but by their merit have worked their way to higher positions. The *News and Observer* says:

"Our enterprising and popular young townsman, John Y. McRae, late with Messrs. Pescud Lee & Co., has purchased the stock, fixtures, &c., of Dr. W. H. Bobbitt, and commences the drug business on his own account to-day at the old stand East Martin street. Mr. McRae ranks second to no man in this line of business, and is withal one of the most popular business men in this community."

From the Raleigh *Register* we learn that Mr. Edmund M. Robinson, of our town, son of the late Capt. Jeff. Robinson, has been promoted to a position at the United States Trout Fishery at Wytheville, Va.; that there were nine applicants for the position, and Mr. Robinson, who did not apply, received it. So much for merit.

The Presbyterian Parsonage property adjoining the Baptist Church has been rented by Mr. Jas. D. McNeill. Very extensive improvements are being made upon the building. It has been raised about two feet, the old timbers replaced with new ones, and a brick foundation put under them. A large dining room is to be added on the west side, and a neat piazza will be built around the house on the southern and eastern fronts. After the work is completed and the dwelling, out-houses and fences neatly painted, it will be one of the prettiest and most comfortable places in the city.

Sundry Observations.

Court week.

Plenty of rain.

They call it a warm wave.

The River is in capital boating order.

Watermelons and cantelopes are abundant.

Our thanks are due to Mr. W. D. Smith for a basket of beautiful peaches.

Capt. Dave Jones will have the track on the Short Cut laid to the river by Saturday night.

The first open boll of cotton was shown us yesterday. It was raised by Mrs. Smith, near the Cool Spring.

Col. J. B. Starr has commenced building a brick store 74x25, just in the rear of the one he now occupies.

Prof. Alex. Graham and Mr. John Hooper have both returned home from the Normal School at Washington.

The Rev. Mr. Wood has shown us a curiosity in the way of a cabbage with fifteen distinct heads—they are small, but perfect.

There will be a meeting of the Union Home and Hospital on Thursday evening next (August 6th,) at 5 o'clock.

Mr. W. N. Tillinghast's dwelling on Hay mount, caught fire on Saturday morning last, but was extinguished before it had made much progress.

As the ties and rails are laid down on the Wilson Short Cut through town, safe and convenient crossings for vehicles have been arranged on the streets crossed.

A number of persons from this place went up to Bluff Church last Sunday to attend services held there by Rev. D. D. McBryde, assisted by Rev. Dr. Mack, of S. C.

The store of Martin H. Rouse, on the east side of Cape Fear River, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning July 26th, supposed to be set on fire. It was partially insured.

We learn from the Elizabethtown *Bulletin* that at least 5,000 bushels of corn will be raised on Capt. Albert Worth's plantation, in Bladen. It is now in charge of Capt. McIntosh, a good farmer.

We have been requested to ask our merchants and others, that they instruct parties employed to post bills for them, not to post them on the fences around the respective churches of the city.

Mr. Walton, the bridge builder of the Wilson Short Cut, has moved his force back (near the tank of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R.,) and is preparing to build the trestle leading up to the old Tan Yard.

We hear that about twenty-five convicts from John's Station, on the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway, near the South Carolina line, have been taken up to some point near Walnut Cove.

Col. Wharton J. Green left on Monday for Washington. If anything can be done, the Col. is bent on doing it. So look out for changes in the Post-office here and elsewhere. Route Agents, too, will hear from him.

We learn that Mr. Mr. W. T. Fisher's gin house and dam, situated on Hollingsworth's Creek, Cedar Creek Township, were washed away this week. The gin was carried fully twenty feet down the creek. Loss estimated between $800 and $1000.

There are many beautiful and handsome front lots around our town, but in strolling around we were particularly struck with the neat appearance of both the front and back lot of Mr. Geo. Rosenthal. He not only has an eye to the beautiful but to comfort, and his children have many useful and pleasant things made for them, so that home is made more enjoyable and home-like, and his little ones find there is no place like home.

There was a tremendous crowd in town on Saturday, who came to witness the hanging. If crowds constitute a 4th July (and it now about amounts to that) then Saturday was another 4th. From early morning streams of people poured into town—many walking twenty and thirty miles to witness the sight. No show or circus could have collected a greater crowd, and much disappointment was manifested that the prisoners had been respited. Business, however, was brisk, and the day passed off quietly.

The interior improvements of the Fayetteville Hotel have steadily progressed until now only a few finishing touches remain to be applied. The old floor of the dining-room has been replaced with a new one, and in every part of this large building the flooring has been closely examined, and wherever needed, new floors have been put down. The kitchen has been much enlarged and a floor of cement laid therein, which makes it dryer and cooler. Two large rooms adjoining the kitchen have been thoroughly fitted up and remodeled for pantry and store-rooms. The walls of all the sleeping apartments, passages and other rooms on each of the three floors have been whitewashed, and the doors, panels, mantels, stairways, and in fact every piece of wood work has been handsomely painted. The whole building is as neat as a new pin. The dining-room, especially, with its white walls and ceiling, prettily grained panels and other painted wood work, looks bright and fresh; in it the proprietor has placed two very handsome side-boards. In addition to all this, four large and handsome rooms have been added to the southern wing by removing the stairs and opening new doors. In the large court in the rear, new fences and buildings have been put up and painted. The drainage of this large property is simply perfect—large drains and pipes opening into the city mains. The owners of this valuable property will have done everything possible for the interior when the adjustable blinds have been put up. Plans for the handsome iron balconies which are to run around a large part of the front and east side and for changing and improving the front generally, have already been drawn, and doubtless work on that part of the building will commence at once. We have already made mention of the handsome fitting up, frescoing and painting of the large office and reading-room. As to the management of the house, Capt. Glover and his charming lady are too well known to need any praise.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

To Harnett.

Little sister what's the matter?
Why this strange unkind demeanor?
Answer soon by word or letter
And let us have the usual dinner.

Invitations now are due—
The time is drawing near,
When we all should dine with you,
As we've done for several years.

Very comely was your fashion,
Very sisterly and kind,
With your crops to lay by passion,
All unworthiness of mind.

Bid us all in peace to gather,
Round your table full and long
To greet and gratulate each other
With merry jest and toast and song.

Yes, we miss the glad occasion,
Also grieve because we feel
The season for this strange evasion
May affect your worth and weal.

Your prosperous B's, your Mc's, your P's,
Your W's and your A's,
Your R's, your J's and generous G's,
Still must claim our grateful praise.

Once more let cordial brotherhood
Demolish hates at home,
Throughout your kindly neighborhood
Ope' your gates and bid us come.

Tribute of Respect.

CASTLE HALL—CUMBERLAND LODGE, No. 5, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS,
July 23d, 1885.

WHEREAS, After a lingering illness, our late brother, THOMAS MCLAUCHLIN, departed this life on Saturday the 18th inst., and whereas Cumberland Lodge No. 5 wishes to bear testimony to his many excellent qualities of head and heart, and to give expression to its sense of the serious loss it has sustained in common with the community at large,

Resolved, That while we bow submissively to this sad dispensation of Providence, we deeply deplore his untimely death, just as he was approaching the zenith of his manhood and usefulness, and keenly regret the loss we have suffered.

Resolved, That we tender to his family our heartfelt sympathy, with the assurance that we cherish his memory and endeavor to profit by the example his life has afforded us.

Resolved, That a chair in the Lodge room be set apart and draped with mourning, and that a page in our Record Book be dedicated to his memory.

Resolved, That the K. of R. and S. be instructed to furnish the family of the deceased brother, and the newspapers of this town with a copy of these resolutions.

B. E. SEDBERRY,
W. F. CAMPBELL,
A. GARRASON,
J. W. ATKINSON,
J. B. SMITH,
Committee.

Resolutions of Respect.

At a meeting of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company, held at their Armory on Monday July 20th, 1885, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased an All-wise Providence to take from this command an ardent admirer and esteemed member, and from this community a worthy and valuable citizen in the person of Thos. M. McLauchlin, who died on the 18th inst., therefore be it

Resolved, 1st. That in this our great loss, we bow in humble submission to Him who doeth all things well and accept this sad lesson of the uncertainty of life.

Resolved, 2d. That these resolutions be spread upon the records of the company, and a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

B. R. HUSKE,
A. M. CAMPBELL,
J. L. PRIOR,
Committee.

Obituary Notice.

Mrs. HEPSY A. PLUMMER was born June 20th 1813. She was married to James Plummer, of Cumberland county, Dec. 30th 1830; has been a member of the Baptist Church at Cape Fear about 45 years, and died in the full triumph of gospel faith June 16th 1885.

WHEREAS, Our aged and beloved sister Hepsy A. Plummer, has been severed from us by the hand of death; and whereas, we are sure that one of the brightest lights, reflecting the beauty and glory of vital godliness, has gone out from us, therefore

Resolved, That we deeply feel and lament her departure from our midst.

Resolved, also, That our sympathies and condolence is hereby expressed and tendered to the aged, bereaved, afflicted husband and the sorrowing household.

Resolved, furthermore, That this expression of our feelings be recorded in our church book, and that a copy be sent to the *Biblical Recorder* for publication, and that the OBSERVER and *Sun* of Fayetteville, be requested to publish the same.

Done by order of the Church June 20th, 1885.

A. R. PITTMAN, Mod.
SPURGEON JONES, Clerk.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WHAT DELICATE CHILD IS THAT? IT is being devoured by worms. Tell its mother that one bottle of Shriner's Vermifuge will restore it to health.

Attorney Morgan Luck's Cushed.

It has been ascertained that Morgan Brown, attorney at-law of this city, and formerly a clerk of Secretary of State Allison, was the lucky holder of one-fifth of ticket No. 51,196, which drew $150,000 in The Louisiana State Lottery. The money has been collected and is now on deposit in the First National Bank of Nashville.—*Nashville Banner*, June 23.

Scrofula.

Are any members of your family thus afflicted? Have they scrofulous swellings of the glands? Have they any scrofulous sores or ulcers? If so, and it should be neglected, the peculiar taint, or poison, may deposit itself in the substance of the lungs, producing CONSUMPTION. Look well to the condition of your family, and if thus afflicted, give the proper remedy without delay. Buy that which makes absolute cures in the shortest space of time. The unerring finger of public opinion points to B. B. B. as the most wonderful remedy for scrofula ever known. You need not take our word—you need not know our names—merit is all you seek. Ask your neighbors, ask your druggist, ask or write to those who give their certificates and be convinced that B. B. B. is the quickest and most perfect Blood Purifier ever before known. 128-1m

S. S. S.

A Medicine that has Done More to Relieve Suffering Humanity than all the Physicians.

It is seldom that a newspaper condescends to editorially notice the thousand and one patent medicines that flood the market, but Swift's Syphilitic Specific has proven such a great boon to the human family, that in sounding its praises one feels that he is simply doing his duty to his fellow-man. This great preparation is a Georgia product, purely vegetable, and has taken a stand in the world of medicine that has forced a recognition and endorsement not only from the press and the pulpit, but even physicians. It has effected hundred of thousands of cures of blood poison, and there is not a hamlet in the land but where you see living illustrations of its efficiency. There to-day walks the streets of Athens well-known gentlemen who owe their very lives to S. S. S., and they will tell you so if you ask them. It has a become household remedy, and in every family you see a bottle standing on the mantle. It not only positively cures all manner of blood poison, but rheumatism and hundreds of other diseases incident thereto. Nine-tenths of our population are more or less afflicted with impure blood, and they have now discovered in S. S. S. a panacea for their ills. Hence its field of usefulness is unbounded. Would that the proprietors had millions, that their grand and glorious work might be extended to the four corners of the earth! Now, many persons have been ruined for life, and rendered miserable, by trying to eradicate one poison with another. It is simply an exchange of evils. But not so with the great S. S. S. While cleansing the blood of every particle of poison, it is as harmless as the rippling waters of a mountain brook. The only result of its use is a complete and thorough restoration of health.—*Athens Banner*.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

THE ALMIGHTY DOLLAR.

How the Unsuspecting are Often Gulled.

Capital Versus Merrit.

It is possible that money dipped into a bounteous supply of printer's ink, is to be used to teach false ideas.

Why is it that such persistent anathemas should all at once be hurled against the use of "Potash and Potash Mixtures?"

Those who insist that Potash is a poison do so because that is the way they have of fighting B. B. B., as the latter contains potash properly combined.

Opium, morphine, strychnine, aconite, whisky, etc., are all deadly poisons, and are daily destroying the lives of people, and why do not these men cry out against them? It is because there is no money in sight to do so. Iodide of Potash, in proper combination, is regarded by the medical profession as the quickest, grandest and most powerful blood remedy ever known to man. Those who believe in revealed combinations and Indian foolishness are surely in a condition to become rather "cranky" in their ideas at any time. We assert understandingly that Potash, as used in the manufacture of B. B. B., is not a poison, and the public need not place any confidence in assertions to the contrary. The truth is, B. B. B. is working such wonders in the cure of all blood poisons, scrofula, rheumatism, catarrh, etc., that others are trembling in their boots, and cry aloud, "poison," "fraud," because they fear its triumphant march. Do not be deceived, but go right along and call for B. B. B., and be cured. It is making five times more cures in Atlanta than all other blood remedies combined. We don't say that others are poison or frauds; we are not that easily alarmed, but we say ours the is best, and we have the proof. Send for our 32-page book, free, and be convinced.

BLOOD BALM CO.,
128 1m Atlanta, Ga.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	00@70
Hog Round,	10@00	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides, (N C)	9@11½	HIDES—	
Hams,	12½@13	Flint—good	10@11
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged,	5@5
Sides,	6½@7	Dry Salt,	10@00
Shoulders,	5¾@6½	Green,	4@4½
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	7@7½	American,	3@4
Hams,	13@15	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	8@8½	LARD—	
BAGGING—	@11½	North Carolina,	11a13
BEEF—		Western,	10@12
On foot,	3@4	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	5½@7	Upper	35@40
BEESWAX—	23@25	Sole,	25@29
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	20@25	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	25@35	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$2.60
Java,	20@25	PORK—	7@8
Rio,	9@11	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	20	Sweet,	00@60
COTTONTIES	1.25a1.65	Irish, new	50@60
CHICKENS—	1½@30	SALT—	1.00@1.00
EGGS—	.0@.1	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	8½@9
N. C. Fam.	$4.50@0.00	Granulated,	8@9
Wes. Fam.	4.25@7.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	80@95	SHUCKS—	45@00
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	75@80	WOOL—	15@00
Oats,	55@65	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	@ 90	Corn Whiskey,	2@4
Peas,	75@.85	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—	75@1.25	Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
J. B. STARR,
DEALERS IN
COTTON, FERTILIZERS AND NAVAL STORES.

Middling	10½@00
Low Middling	10@00
Ordinary	.00@00
Stained	.00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$1.00@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.60
Virgin Dip	$1.90
Spirits	31@31½ cents.
Rosin. Strained to Pale	65@2.50.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, July 14—4 P M

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted firm at 35½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was quoted quiet at 87½ cts. for Strained and 90 for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was quoted firm at $1.20 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market steady with sales reported at $1.10 for Hard and $2.00 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

FOR SALE!

ONE BROWN COTTON GIN 40--SAW,
AT A BARGAIN.
FRANK THORNTON.
July 30, 1t

LOST!

BETWEEN THE POOR HOUSE AND FAYetteville, a Black Leather Pocket Book, containing fifty-eight ($58.52) dollars and fifty-two cents. Also a Note and Mortgage against Calvin J. Harris for Sixty-five Dollars, and several other valuable papers The finder will be rewarded by leaving it with Col. J. B. Starr, Fayetteville, or
DANIEL MCKETHAN,
July 30.—129-1tpd] Manly, N. C.

NOTICE

To School Committee's and Teachers.

AT A RECENT MEETING OF THE BOARD of Education, the Secretary was instructed to give notice to the School Committeemen and Teachers of Cumberland County that the County Superintendent will ignore all contracts made between Committeemen and Teachers unless such Teachers shall have first complied with the law and stood the required examination and can *show* a certificate from the Superintendent of this county dated within twelve months of the time when the contract is made. "In all cases it shall be the duty of School Committeemen in employing teachers with first-grade certificates to report the name of the teacher, the amount of compensation agreed upon, and the length of time, and no contract shall be valid until approved by the County Superintendent."

All orders for building and repairing school houses must now be *countersigned* by the County Superintendent.

The Census Reports must be returned on or before the first day of November.

School laws can be obtained at my office, and committeemen are requested to inform themselves as to the changes which have taken place.

H. MCD. ROBINSON,
Secretary of Board and County Sup't.
July 30. 129-2t.

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE LARGEST AND BEST EQUIPPED HOTEL IN THE CITY!

SITUATED IN THE CENTRE OF THE CITY, ON THE MAIN STREET; ADJOINS THE OPERA HOUSE.

In One Hundred Yards of the Depot.

This Hotel has been put in Thorough Repair, and cannot fail to give satisfaction, to the Traveling Public.

The proprietor feels encouraged in the increase of the patronage to the House, and will endeavor to make his guests comfortable, and to feel at home.

CHAS. GLOVER,
July 30, 1885. Proprietor.
129 tf

SCHOOL NOTICE.

Miss Chamberlain and Mrs. Utley

Will re-open their Schools on

Monday, September 7, 1885.

Mrs. Utley will continue her Kindergarten as heretofore. Miss Chamberlain, who has had long experience as Teacher and as Principal in Schools of high grade, will receive a class in advanced English studies and the French Language. It is extremely desirable that pupils enter promptly at the opening of the term. jy30-129-4t

NORTH CAROLINA, HARNETT COUNTY, } In the Superior Court.
SUSAN HOLLINGSWORTH, Against BAALAM HOLLINGSWORTH. } Petition for Divorce

NOTICE TO DEFENDANT.

TAKE NOTICE THAT THE PLAINTIFF has commenced an action against you for a Divorce, the complaint having been filed in the Superior Court for said County, and that you are required to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Harnett County in Lillington on the 10th day of August, 1885, and answer or demur to the complaint filed in said action.

J. W. ATKINS, C. S. C.
July 30.—129-2t] Harnett County.

Notice! Notice! Notice!

—TO—

Carpenters, Bricklayers, Mill Wrights, Blacksmiths, Plasterers, Stonemasons, and Turpentine Operators:

A FULL LINE OF THE VERY BEST

TOOLS

—CAN BE FOUND AT THE—

HARDWARE STORE

—OF—

WALTER WATSON,

Manufacturer of all kinds of

EDGE TOOLS,

GUNS, RIFLES, &C., &C.

FAYETTEVILLE, N C.

July 30. 129-tf

BINGHAM'S { Established } is the only in 1793. { School for Boys in the South with **GAS LIGHT**, a first-class GYMNASIUM, and a first-class BATH HOUSE.

Special terms to young men of small means. The 183rd Session begins August 25th.

For Catalogue, address
MAJ. R. BINGHAM,
Bingham School, N. C.
128 3t-pd

MURPHY STORE

FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Superior Court of Duplin county I will, on Saturday August 1st, 1885, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Market House in Fayetteville, expose to sale by public auction, that Store and Lot on the north side of Person street near Liberty Point, commonly known as the "Murphy Store."

Terms, one-third cash, and notes with approved security for balance to be paid in two equal installments in three and six months, and title reserved.

N. W. RAY, Commissioner.
July 2, 1885. 125-4t

JAS. R. MCNEILL & SON,

Undertakers and Cabinet Makers,

Furniture Upholstered and Varnished.

ALWAYS on hand a full stock of Wooden, White Glose and Metalic Coffins and Caskets, Burial Robes all sizes and styles.

All orders filled promptly *night* or day.

☞ Hearse furnished in town or country.

We are also prepared to furnish

TOMBSTONES and MONUMENTS,

in any style. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. R. MCNEILL & SON,
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 12, 1885. 109-tf

SEDBERRY

HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS USUAL Large supply of Buist celebrated

Turnip Seeds,

seventeen kinds to select from.
July 2, 1885. 125-tf

NEW STORE.

BROWN & RODDICK,

27 Hay Street, Fayetteville.

We take great pleasure in informing the general public of Fayetteville and surroundings that we are now open and prepared to do business; will be happy to receive a call in order to look over our stock. We consider it no trouble to show, and will take great pleasure in showing our stock of general

DRY GOODS.

We have not opened with a FULL stock at present; cannot do so, as the season is too far advanced, but call your special attention to the following great bargains for this week:

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK,

22 INCH. WIDE--$1.00 and $1.25--COLOR AND WEAR GUARANTEED.

We are Sole Agents for these brands in this city and in Wilmington.

HAMBURG EDGINGS.

We are offering some SPECIAL BARGAINS in THIS LINE—prices from

2 2-2 Cents and Upward.

BROCADE SATINS

IN ALL THE LEADING SHADES,

At 40c. Per Yard Worth $1.00.!

Egyptian Lace Flouncings

IN WHITE AND CREAM.

CORSETS.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR CORSET AT

21 Cents Apiece.

KINGS' RUFFLINGS.

No necessity NOW to make your own Rufflings. We can sell it at less than you can possibly make it

CHILDREN'S STRIPED HOSE.

We are offering a VERY LARGE LOT of IMPORTED, Full Regular Children's Hose, at

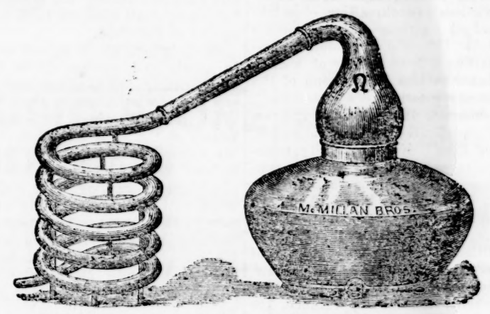
12 1-2 Cents a Pair, Worth 50c.

We have no space to enumerate all the BARGAINS WE HAVE ON HAND. A personal visit only will cover that ground. You will find it to your interest to give us a look before making your purchases.

As some doubt remains on the public mind as to our continuing business permanently here, we would inform them that we have leased the store now occupied by us for the term of five years.

BROWN & RODDICK,
27 Hay Street, Fayetteville.
Branch Store North Front Street, Wilmington. July 2, 125-tf

TURPENTINE STILLS.



WE have on hand a LOT of GOOD SECOND-HAND

STILLS, WORMS, CAPS AND ARMS.

which we will SELL LOW, all in good repair. Will exchange NEW STILLS for OLD ONES. Have in stock, STILL BOTTOMS from Sixty to Eighty Inches. COPPER-PATCHES of all sizes. Having in our employ four regular Copper Smiths, WE CAN DO ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING with dispatch.

We have FIVE SECOND HAND WHISKEY STILLS, from 30 to 250 gallons.

Call on McMILLAN BROS.

STOVES. STOVES

WE have a LARGE ASSORTMENT of **COOKING STOVES, all numbers. Also OIL STOVES,** REFRIGERATORS, ICE-CREAM FREEZERS, WATER-COOLERS, LEMON-SQUEEZERS, TIN TOILET-SETS, GARDEN and DRY-WELL PUMPS, VALLEY GUTTERING, &C.

—ALSO—

CANE-MILLS, COPPER and GALVANIZED EVAPORATORS, STEAM-FITTINGS, BLACK and GALVANIZED IRON PIPE.

At McMILLAN BROS.

FRUIT JARS.

FIFTY DOZEN FRUIT JARS.

At McMILLAN BROS.

July 2, 1885. 125-tf

THE FAYETTEVILLE SEWING MACHINE —AND— MUSIC HOUSE!

The Largest in the Town of Fayetteville.

If you wish a

Sewing Machine,

of any kind, call on us.

If you wish a

Piano or Fine Toned Cabinet Organ,

call on us.

Don't fail to give us a call when in town. Orders attended to promptly and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. H. FARRAR,
Gillespie Street, Next to E. F. Moore.
July 23. 128-tf

FOUNDED 1802.

SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY

SALEM N. C.

82nd Annual Session Begins Sept. 3d.

For Catalogue apply to

Rev. EDWARD RONDTHALER, D. D.,
Rev. JOHN H. CLEWEL,
PRINCIPALS.
July 23. 128-6t pd

HORNER SCHOOL,

OXFORD, N. C.

A CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, AND Scientific Academy, with Military organization and discipline.

The Fall Term of 1885 begins July 2d, 1885.

An ample corps of able instructors is provided, and the School thoroughly equipped for efficient work.

Terms for Board and Tuition, the same as before.

Send for catalogue.

J. H. & J. C. HORNER.
July 16th, 1885. 127-4t

Marcus Cicero Stanly.

Marcus Cicero Stanly, one of the most widely known men of New York, died at 4:17 p. m. yesterday at his hime in the Gramercy Park Apartment House. He has been an invalid for many years, but possessing rare courage and spirit, he never succembed to his indisposition until the last week in June.

Mr. Stanly had a singular career. He never told his age and was strangely sensitive upon that subject. His birthday was August 2, and it is believed that had he lived a few weeks longer he would have been sixty-five years old. He was born in Newbern, N. C. His father was John Stanly, distinguished in the early politics of that State—a man of fine family, rare culture, learning and ability. Edward Stanly, his oldest brother, was appointed military governor of North Carolina by President Lincoln. Another brother was Admiral Fabius Stanly, well known as a naval officer. He died a few years ago. When Marcus Cicero Stanly was aboul 15 years old, his father died, and his mother went to live with her daughter, Mrs. General Armistead, of Ben Lomond, West Virginia. Marcus came to this city and lived with Rev. Dr. Hawks, then rector of St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, which was at Houston street and Broadway. Dr. Hawks had studied law with John Stanly, and consented to be Marcus's guardian. He placed the boy in a drug-store, where he remained as a clerk for some time. Tiring of that prosaic life, he began the study of the law, and showed much fondness and ability for criminal cases. His mind was active and penetrating and it dwelt on the sinister and evil phases of life. He was a born detective, and after a little following his natural inclination, he became a reporter for the early issues of the *Police Gazette*. In this capacity he saw much of the undercurrents of human life, of its miseries and criminalities. He became connected with the *Herald* later, working still among the classes of people in whom he found such a strange fascination.

With his keen penetration, his ever active mind, his watchful suspicion and his naturally subtle mental temperament, ever alive for the discovery of motive, far seeing in his views of purpose and marvelous in his intuitive judgment of character, Stanly soon obtained an unparalled knowledge of the criminals of New York, their habits, faces, deeds and haunts. This knowledge extended to all classes of people, from the most depraved and brutal knaves to the polished scoundrel, and ever to those whom accident, revenge and passion had involved in sudden and unwonted crime. He traced mystery to its most secret and impenetrable sources, and held in his mental possession the proof of many an unpunished sin. Speaking of death to his wife a few days before the end came, he said: "There's many a man who will be happier when I am gone."

Stanly was one of the original corporators of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, in which he held a large interest until its reorganization some years ago. He had interests in other lotteries, and was supposed to be associated with a complex system of policy-dealing and lottery prizes. His nature was devoted in its friendships wholly uncompromising in its enmities. He waged a terrible warfare on some varieties of gamblers, and was of frequent and incalculable service both to the police and to the press in the discovery and punishment of many notorious criminals. He possessed great courage, which was required in many emergency. He was accused of wholesale blackmailing, of gambling, and of other serious offences, and his enemies took the pains to publish pamphlets detailing a long variety of wicked acts attributed to him. But none of the accusations clung to him.

In his domestic life Mr. Stanly was a model of tenderness and consideration. He married Miss Grivet, of this city, twenty-eight years ago, and she was his consistent companion upon his rambles over the world. She survives him. They have two children living. One is married to a German merchant and lives abroad. The other, William Edward Stanly, is a lad of fifteen and has lived with his parents. Mr. Stanly was a man of fine mental attainments and noteworthy appearance. He was a scholar and facile writer. He was associated with George Wilkes when the *Spirit of the Times* was founded. He leaves a handsome fortune.—*New York Tribune, July* 12.

Marcus Cicero Stanly belonged to that era in the sociology of New York which gave it the butcher boy, the fire laddy and the Bowery boy. He was a well known habitue of the establishments of Johnny Ling and kindred sporting bonifaces in the days when Bill Poole and John Morrisey were rival local giants. He was a friend of Dave Broderick, the fire boy, who became a United States Senator in California, and of George Wilkes, before the gold fever broke out in '49. For nearly ten years before that time, indeed, he had been known to the police as a lively and dangerous member of that portion of the community which does not trouble itself to live within the strict limit of the law. He had been at various time arrested for burglary, highway robbery and swindling, but had invariably contrived to escape conviction. The detectives of that day all knew him as a keen and perilous criminal, whom it was never superfluous to keep an eye on.

—It was generally understood at that time that he was a young Southerner of means who had come to New York after a trip to Europe, during which he had spent a couple of years in England and on the Continent for his education. It was only discovered, years after, that he had spent the greater portion of his visit in England on the treadmill at Westminster jail for robbing the explorer and Indian historian, Catlin. He had applied to Catlin for aid as a fellow-American, representing himself to be the son of a well known North Carolina sporting planter named Stanly. Catlin had taken him in and given him the run of his dressing room, a favor which he requited by going through his benefactor's pockets while the latter, in Indian dress, was delivering his lecture on the stage. Catlin had him arrested and jailed. When released he returned to America and settled in New York. He possessed a good address, and was a young man of exceptional brightness and intelligence. He proved useful to Broderick in his ward and district manipulations in the political field and cultivated an acquaintanceship with members of the press, which he subsequently made the greatest capital of. Up to the commencement of the war he lived in this city in good style, making an occasional trip to the South or West, without a profession or visible means of support, but in the best of style. He also made a trip to Paris, where he is stated to have aided that historic malefactor Red Leary in making his escape from the galleys, whither he had been sent for robbery.

During all the years up to the war he was on an intimate footing with the most powerful law-breakers in the country. In the litigation involved by the famous will by which the property left by Senator Broderick, after his death in a duel with Judge Terry fell to the heritage of George Wilkes, of *Wilkes's Spirit*, Stanly was of the utmost use to the legatee.

During the war Stanly amassed a large amount of money as a bounty broker. He was suspected of being a rebel agent and of handling heavy sums of Confederate money for purposes of local corruption. This secured his arrest and imprisonment in Fort LaFayette in 1861, but the charge could not be proven against him and he was released. He soon after fled to Canada to escape punishment for certain flagrant swindles in the bounty business. The end of the war found him quite well to do, however, and with his unsavory past record almost lost to the public eye. From that time till his death he was interested chiefly in the lottery business, varying this employing, it is alleged, with various more or less successful operations in the line of blackmail. The stories told of his exploits in this line would be incredible were they not supported by the conclusive evidence.

In 1877 Stanly's quiet career of successful iniquity was brought to a sudden termination by his historic difficulty with that genial gourmet, John Chamberlin. Chamberlain had been a staunch friend and generous benefactor of Stanly in the face of repeated warnings. The discovery of an act of most abominable treachery on Stanly's part, however, led to his terminating their connection. Stanly avenged himself for his renunciation by an insidious attempt to ruin his old friend. It failed, and resulted in Chamberlain's publicly pulling his nose and otherwise maltreating him in the rotunda of the Astor House. Chamberlain followed this up by employing a detective to ferret out Stanly's entire past history, which he published in pamphlet form, and which was circulated broadcast throughout the country. This work, which is one of the curiosities of American publications, proved an effective weapon against its surject.

He preserved his dapper front, however, and retained his hold upon the local lottery business. It was in consequence of his failure to enforce an interest out of the Louisiana Lottery Company for himself that he manoeuvred till he brought abont the raids which resulted in the suppression of that lottery's offices in this city. His connection with the policy shops also led to the determined war between the two factions, in which that nefarious trade was divided five years ago. He is believed to have been at all these times the go-between for the policy men and those representatives of the constituted authorities on whom they relied for protection in their business. In spite of the exposure Chamberlain had treated him to, he was such a mine of information to the police that, like Mother Mandelbaum, he was practically tolerated and protected by them for the use he could be put to. The influence this gave him among the law-breakers he habitually dealt with can be as readily imagined as described.

His relations with the press were equally subtle and serviceable to him. He knew nearly every editor and writer of any note or influence in the bity. The adroitness with which he made his advances on the press had much to do with his success in manipulating it. Stanly was a man of fair education and of extensive reading. He talked and wrote well, and was a ready and useful man on an emergency by reason of his far reaching knowledge of men and things. He made it his business to know every one and to know all about them. His memory was an inexhaustible archive to which he was constantly making additions. He moreover kept a series of record books in a cipher of his own invention, whose contents would create a social revolution were they made public.

His list of acquaintances included people of all grades and classes. He was famous among all who knew him for transacting all business, no matter how trivial, in person. A principle he once enunciated to the writer was never to write a letter and never no destroy one, no matter how insignificant it might appear to be. Most of his obituaries describe him as a writer for the press, but this he never was. His contributions were commonly made at second hand.

Stanly was of medium stature, slimly built, with small feet and hands. His complexion was actually of a changeable hue. His eyes were also changeable on occasion from a cold, calculating expression to a bright piercing gaze. He wore a wig of reddish tinge and slightly curled to match his natural beard. His nose was sharp and finely moulded. He was always neatly dressed. He had been ailing for some time past, and died of heart trouble. He leaves a large fortune to a widow and two children. One of his sons, a young physician, committed suicide a few years ago.

For some years before the last year he resided at the Hoffman House, and while there he restricted his exercise to a walk of a block or two a day. His life was latterly an extremely lonely and miserable one, solitary in spirit and clouded by a mistrust of all men, based on his knowledge of himself and his relations with them.—*Letter in New York World.*.

Luminous trees are reported to be growing in a valley near Tuscarora, Nev. At certain seasons the foliage gives out sufficient light to enable any one at hand to read small print, while the luminous general effect may be perceived some miles distant. The phenomenon is attributed to parasites.

The door between us and heaven cannot be opened if that between us and our fellow-men is shut.

Judge Lambert Tree, the new Minister to Belgium, is said to be worth 5,000,000.

How Jockeys Train.

It is announced that "Lucky" Baldwin, the California millionaire, has secured for the next two years the services of Isaac Murphy by paying him a retaining fee of $5,000 each season. Murphy has for two years been retained by Ed Corrigan, of Kansas City, his fee this season being $4,000, but Baldwin has been for some time anxious to secure him at almost any price.

In the course of an interview Murphy said: "I earn a good deal of money every season, but I have to work hard for it, and I think I am deserving of all I get. A jockey, in order to be successful, must constantly subject himself to a rigorous course of training, and, although people who are not posted on such matters would hardly think it, the best riders in the country—men who earn from $5,000 to $10,000 every summer—frequently go to bed hungry every night for weeks."

"Why is that?"

"Well, it is this way: The scale of weights in this country is very light compared with that in England and so it is always the case that by the time a jockey becomes a man in years he has grown to such a size that his natural bodily weight is far above that which the racing rules prescribe shall be carried in all the more important events for two and three-year-runners. Of course this scale of weights must be adhered to, and it is for this reason that every jocky is weighed before each race begins in order that none of them may be either over or under the weight which the rules fix for that particu event. In winter, for instance, my weight is about one hundred and thirty-five pounds, yet during the racing season I must be prepared to ride at a moment's notice any race where but 110 pounds is allowed to be carried. This means that I have to take off by artificial means about fifteen pounds of surplus flesh; and you can have no idea of how hard it is to do that and then to keep my weight down to the proper figures."

"How is this accomplished?"

"By sweating. Each morning of the day a jockey is to ride a race he must get up early, put on a number of sweaters and over them a suit of heavy clothes. Then comes a stiff five-mile walk, at a fast enough pace to create a profuse perspiration. This exercise and eating little or nothing during the forenoon reduces him to the proper weight for his afternoon race. This continual reducing of weight by artificial means is a tremendous strain on the mental, nervous and physical system and causes a constant feeling of weakness, which never leaves one except during sleep."

What is your diet during the racing season?"

I find that the only thing I can eat without causing my weight to run beyond the limit is fruit. There is not much strength in that diet and occasionally I eat a small piece of rare meat; which, with a little toast, it is quite a feast for a jocky."

"What was the nature of your contract with Mr. Corrigan?"

"It was to the effect that Mr. Corrigan had the first call on my services. That means that whenever he had a horse in a race I was obliged to ride that animal, if he desired me, and it was only when he had nothing starting that I could accept mounts from other stables. Of course, one stable can furnish but small minority of the races at the meetings it attends, so that I get all the outside riding I care to do."

"What did Corrigan pay you for the first call on your services?"

"He gave me $4,000 a year, simply as a retainer, as that amount had nothing to do with that I was paid for riding the races. You know the racing rules provide that jockeys shall receive $10 for every loosing race they ride and $25 for every winning one, so I could earn a good deal from Mr. Corrigan besides the $4,000 which he paid for the first call on my services, and then I got the regular rates from other owners of race horses for whom I rode."

"Don't you receive presents sometimes from men with whose horses you have been successful?

"O, yes. When I rode Mr. Baldwin's Volante in the Derby here the other day I was told before I got on the horse that in case I won Mr. Baldwin would give me $500 and Plunger Walton, who backed Volante heavily in the books and pools, said he would give a like amount. I won the race and got the money."

"What do you earn a year?"

"I don't exactly know, but I guess that last year I must have made close to $10,000, and I ought to do better this season. I should not wonder if I earned as much as $12,000 or $14,000 this summer?"

In reply to a question as to how a horse should be ridden he said there was no way of telling, as horses were as different as men, and what might be a good thing for one would be the worst for another, and that jockeyship was, in his opinion, a knack. As to his personal habits, Murphy said that he smoked once in a while, but never drank liquor in the racing season; but it was necessary at times to drink a glass of champaigne, as that seemed to act as a tonic to his empty stomach and to brace him up long enough to ride a race.

Murphy was born near Lexington, Ky., where he still resides. He spends his winters there with his wife, a pretty octoroon. Among American jockeys he is looked up to as being at the head of his profession, and yet with all the flattery that has been showered upon him he retains the most modest, gentlemany demeanor. He has all the good qualities of a successful jockey, without their common faults. He is a good judge of pace, patient and gentle with his horses, and no matter how large the stake for which he is riding may be or how close to the finish he never looses his head, and it is this quality of being able to sit still on a horse while the other jockeys are racing their mounts to death that has enabled him to win dozens of races with short horses. To see Murphy ride a driving finish on a horse that shows fatigue is worth a long journey, and the title of "The Demon" which his admirers long ago applied to Fred Archer, the great English jockey, would fit Murphy just as well, for he can rouse and keep together a tired horse better than any other rider in America.—*Kansas City Times.*

Charlemagne used to compel all his court to join him in his swimming baths.

Stray Bits.

Pope Leo is a confirmed dyspeptic.—*Exchange.* Then how can he be infallible?

It is thought that the next Indian outbreak will be in the Tammany reservation.—*St. Paul Globe.*

Dr. Brown Sequar has been awarded the Paris Institute prize of $4,000 for physioilcal discoveries.

The great drawback of the summer resort now is the lack of young men. And the great drawback of the young men is the lack of cash.

Gen. Sheridan is going to try and ascertain whether it is bad Indians or bad white men who are making all the fuss. One chip on the latter gentry.

Eben E. Bexford, the author of "Silver Threads Among the Gold," and other popular ballads has been appointed postmaster at (Sheocton) Wisconsin.

General Pierre Gustav Toutant Beauregard was born in New Orleans, in 1818, and is interested in the summer gardens at the old Spanish Fort, New Orleans.

Mrs. Belva Ann Lockwood, in her Salt Lake City lecture, intimated that only "the milk and water class of women get married," but possible she means that the cream of 'em do, at all events.

Competition in business is the life of trade done on credit. It makes a merchant trust a buyer who does not intend to pay, simply to keep him away from a rival merchant.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Judge Foraker, of Ohio, expects to challenge his Democratic opponent to a joint debate in the canvass and Dr. Leonard, the Prohibitionist, will challenge Mr. Foraker. Times will be lively in Ohio this fall.

The Cheyenne Indians want to have a "big talk" with the "great father" at Washington. In this particular the Cheyennes do not differ much from the rank and file of the Democratic party.

The trouble with Missouri Vest appears to be that he considers himself a whole suit of clothes, with the national Democracy in his hip pocket, and the vote of Missouri in his fob.—*Buffalo Express.*

A London correspondent now avers that the variety of Tennyson's recent verse is due to the Baron's increasing intemperate habits, but this must be a slander since there is no evidence of spirit in his latest lines.

The gentlemen who framed the planks of the Pennsylvania Republican platform regarding the ex-rebel sentiment should have remembered that it strains a party as much as an individual to kick at nothing.—*Providence Journal.*

It transpires that Sir Peter Lumsden was forced to ride from Herat to Astrabad for forty days without once changing his clothing, which possibly accounts for his receiving the Order of the Bath immediately on his arrival in England.

It is said that there is nearly as much curiosity among visitors at Washington to see Higgins as there is to see the President. People look at him with the same sort of interest that they have in the man who "blew out the gas."—*Chicogo Journal.*

Sam Jones, the revivalist, had great success in Waco, Texas, where, it is said, he converted 400 and received $1.50 for each convert, paid by the town authorities on the presumption that expenses will be proportionately reduced.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who unkindly derlares that the Christian religion hasn't benefitted women to any considerable extent, is reminded by the literary ladies of the Boston *Transcript* that it has at least given then a place in which to display their millinery.

James D. Fish, of the defunct Marine Bank, is employed in the shoe department of the penitentiary. In marching to and from his work he is not forced into the common rank, but is permitted to walk alone. Friends have furnished his cell with a carpet and easy chair.

A bashful young man who was afraid to propose to his sweetheart induced her to fire at him with a pistol, which he assured her was only loaded with powder, and after she had done so fell down and pretended to be dead. She threw herself wildly upon the body calling him her darling and her beloved, whereupon he got up and married her.—*Americus (Ga.) Republican.*

A good anecdote comes from Leavenworth. During the recent rise in the Missouri River a man was standing watching driftwood float past, when he called to several colored brethren standing by and said he would give them half of all they fished out. They went to work and got out enough to make a nice little sum for both.—*Lawrence (Kan.) Journal.*

That was a good hit made in the House of Representatives a day or two since. The Rev .Dr. Felmon moved that $500 each be appropriated for life-sized portraits of the eminent Baptist, the Rev. Jesse Mercer, and the equally eminent Methodist, the late Bishop Pierce. Mr. Arnheim, who is a devoted Jew, immediately arose and moved that $25 be appropriated to secure a cheap picture of Moses.—*Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.*

It is the small establishments, the small industries, with their low rates, cheap wages, and moderate expense, that pay the best returns on the capital and labor invested. New York, which with one exception is the greatest manufacturing city on the continent and employs over a quarter of a million mechanics, has not a cotton mill, a rolling mill, or a blast furnace within her limits, but is almost exclusively a city of small industries.—*Bellevue (La.) Banner.*

A New Cure for Ringworm.—Mr. Sid Beatty, of this county, has been for some time afflicted with a stubborn and troublesome ringworm on his neck. Some one recommended gunpowder. This, Mr. Beatty applied liberally one day last week. Some hours after the application he went to work in his blacksmith shop. A spark fell upon his neck, the powder, now dry, ignited, and an explosion followed. Mr. Beatty was badly burned, but the ringworm was cured.—*Lin. Press.*

Opera House

LAST NIGHT,

HEADQUARTERS

TO-DAY

For Money's Worth.

Is constantly replenishing Fresh, good Goods by every freight.

GEO. A. THOMSON.

MONEY

Being the chief aim of life, consider—Time is Money; Help is Money.

GEO. A. THOMSON

Can, does and will save you money, by selling the best

Groceries and Provisions

that these United States and Foreign Importation can afford.

Besides selling on short margin, will deliver free of charge promptly, and guarantee satisfaction. Try

Headquarters,

GEO. A. THOMSON.

WHO IS AGENT FOR

Rail Road Mills Snuff,
Durham Sweet Snuff,
Durham Ladies Choice Snuff,
Gale & Axe Sweet Snuff,
Ralph's Sweet Snuff,

GEO A. THOMSON,
Headquarters.

Horseford's Bread Preparation,
Patapsco Baking Powders,
Lions' Baking Powders,
Phœnix Baking Powders,

GEO. A. THOMSON,
Headquarters.

James Pyles' Pearline,
Washing Crystal,
Star and American Lyes,

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TO-DAY'S FREIGHT

Fulton Market (Boneless) Beef.
Spiced Pig Feet and Tripe.
Cucumber Pickles in Bulk.
Bananas, Oranges and Lemons.

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Beautifully Burned.

If anything burned, can be beautiful

GEO. A. THOMSON'S

Rio, Lagnyra, Maracaibo and Old Government Java Coffee's are not only beautiful, but for flavor and strength cannot be beat.

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Table Creamy Butter.
Western and Cooking Butter at

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Geo. A. Thomson.

You

Can buy for 10 cents more Tin-Ware at

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than any house in the city. Examine.

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Fire Proof Oil.

My HOME LIGHT WHITE OIL, I claim most economical—free from smoke, free from odor, free from risk—the delight of Housekeepers and comfort of ALL who enjoy a Good Light.

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Geo. A. Thomson.

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YOUR TIN-WARE
At HEADQUARTERS.

YOUR HARD-WARE
At HEADQUARTERS.

YOUR CROCKERY
At HEADQUARTERS.

Your GLASS-WARE
At HEADQUARTERS.

Your WOOD and WILLOW-WARE
At HEADQUARTERS.

Your GROCERIES and Provisions
At HEADQUARTERS.

Your EVERY NEED and CONSTANT WANT is carefully guarded and provided for

At HEADQUARTERS.
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Base Ball Clubs
Will find
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THEIR DELIGHT.

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Examine

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CHILDREN,

Bring your Parents or Pennies

To HEADQUARTERS.

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Will find

HEADQUARTERS.

The Poor
NEED TO FIND
HEADQUARTERS.

The Rich
KNOW
HEADQUARTERS,
GEO. A. THOMSON.

June 18, 1885. 123-1y

LUMBER!

SAW and PLANING MILLS.

With two GOOD MILLS, one of which has just started up on the southern division of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., in a splendid body of timber, I am now prepared to

PROMPTLY FILL ALL ORDERS

by those desiring to improve or build. Can make prices on work both rough and dressed.

No Payment Asked Until Satisfaction Is Given.

New stock now being delivered on my yard for the retail trade.

☞PLANING MILL in first-class order.

JAS. D. McNEILL.

June 11, 1885. 122-3m

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Commercial College

Of Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky.

Students can begin any week-day in the year. No vacation. Time to complete the Full Diploma Business Course about 10 weeks. Average Total Cost, including Tuition, Set of Books and Board in a family, $60. Telegraphy a specialty. Literary Course free. Ladies received. 5,000 successful graduates. Over 500 pupils last year from 15 to 45 years of age, from 22 States. Instruction is practically and individually imparted by 10 teachers. Special courses for Teachers and Business Men. University Diploma presented to its graduates. This beautiful city is noted for its healthfulness and modesty, and is on leading Railroads. *Fall Session begins Sept. 8th.* For circulars and full particulars, address the President, WILBUR R. SMITH, Lexington, Ky.

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SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.

Jan'y 2, 1884. 48tf

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Wholesale and Retail Grocers,

Keep everything usually found in a

First-Class Grocery.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

April 26, 1883. 12tf

Winship Cotton Gin for Sale!

WE HAVE TAKEN THE AGENCY TO SELL THE

Winship Cotton Gin,

Sizes 35 to 80 Saws,

We will be pleased to show a sample Gin, 70 Saws, with Feeder and Condenser. We consider the "Winship" the best Gin in use, and solicit a call from all who want to buy a No. 1 Gin—with or without either Feeder or Conductor. Descriptive Catalogues with testimonials sent to any address on application. We advise that orders be given us promptly, that we may be able to deliver Gins before picking season commences.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

July 16th, 1885. 127-2m.

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING QUALIFIED as administrator upon the estate of John Small, dec'd, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present them properly authenticated on or before the 28th day of May, 1886.

Z. B. NEWTON, Adm'r.

Fayetteville, May 28, 1885. 120-6t

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞Office North-East corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. 2-tf

THE CENTURY

In 1885.

A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

PAPERS ON THE CIVIL WAR.

The important feature of The Century Magazine for the coming year—indeed, perhaps the most important ever undertaken by the magazine—will be a series of separate papers on the great battles of the War for the Union, written by general officers high in command upon both the Federal and the Confederate sides,—General Grant (who writes of Vicksburg Shiloh, and other battles), Generals Longstreet, McClellan, Beauregard, Rosecrans, Hill, Admiral Porter, and others. The series opens in the November Century with a graphically illustrated article on the Battle of Bull Run, written by the Confederate general, G. T. Beauregard. Brief sketches, entitled "Recollections of a Private," papers chronicling special events, descriptions of various auxiliary branches of the service, etc., will supplement the more important series by the various generals.

A strict regard for accuracy will guide the preparation of the illustrations, for which The Century has at its disposal a very large quantity of photograps, drawings, portraits, maps, plans, etc., hitherto unused. The aim is to present in this series, not official reports, but commanding officers' accounts of their plans and operations,—interesting personal experiences which will record leading events of the war, and possess, at the same time, a historical value not easily to be calculated.

FICTION.

In this line The Century will maintain its prestige, and furnish the best stories by American writers that can be procured. In November begins a New Novel by W. D. Howells, author of "Venetian Days," "A Modern Instance," etc. This story deals with the rise of an American business man. A novel by Henry James, a novelette by Grace Denio Litchfield, and short stories by "Uncle Remus," Frank R. Stockton, H. H. Boyesen, T. A. Janvier, H. H., Julian Hawthorne, and other equally well-known writers will appear at various times.

Miscellaneous Features.

Under this heading may be included a series of papers on the Cities of Italy by W. D. Howells, the illustrations being reproductions of etchings and drawings by Joseph Pennell; a series on the New North-West, being an interesting group of papers by E. V. Smalley, Lieut. Schwatka, Principal Grant (of Kingston, Ontario), and others, descriptive of little-known regions; papers on French and American art,—sculpture and painting, with some exquisite illustrations; papers on Astronomy, Architecture, and History, the first being by Professor Langley and others. Under Architecture are included more of Mrs. Van Rensselaer's articles on Churches, City and Country Houses, etc. Colonel George E. Warring, Jr., will describe Progress in Sanitary Draining; E. C. Stedman, Edmund Gosse, and others will furnish literary essays; George W. Cable will contribute in various ways; several papers on sport and adventure will soon be published, and John Burroughs will write from time to time on outdoor subjects.

Readers of The Century may feel sure of keeping abreast of the times on leading subjects that may properly come within the province of a monthly magazine. Its circulation is now about 140,000 monthly, the November number exceeding that figure. Subscriptions should date from this number, beginning the War Series and Mr. Howells's novel. Price $4.00 a year, 35 cents a number. All book-sellers and news-dealers sell it and take subscriptions, or remittance may be made to the publishers.

A free specimen copy of The Century will be sent on request. Mention this paper.

The Century Co. New-York, N. Y.

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BEAUTY PRESERVED!

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In every gesture dignity and love!"

So appeared Mother Eve, and so may shine her fair descendants, with the exercise of common sense, care and proper treatment. An enormous number of female complaints are directly caused by disturbance or suppression of the Menstrual Function. In every such case the sterling and unfailing specific, Bradfield's Female Regulator will effect relief and cure.

It is from the recipe of a most distinguished physician. It is composed of strictly medicinal ingredients, whose happy combination has never been surpassed. It is prepared with scientific skill from the finest materials. It bears the palm for constancy of strength, certainty of effect, elegance of preparation, beauty of appearance and relative cheapness. The testimony in its favor is genuine. It never fails when fairly tried.

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This will certify that two members of my immediate family, after having suffered for many years from menstrual irregularity and having been treated without benefit by various medical doctors, were at length completely cured by one bottle of Dr. J. Bradfield's Female Regulator. Its effect in such cases is truly wonderful, and well may the remedy be called "Woman's Best Friend."

Yours Respectfully,
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Send for our book on the "Health and Happiness of Woman." Mailed free.

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Said Ties to be of Black Cypress, White Post Oak or Pine. If pine, to be hewed on four sides. The other to have the bark take.

Ties to be delivered on said line of road at such points as may be agreed upon, and cross piles of 50 ties, at intervals of 100 feet, or otherwise as may be agreed upon.

Ties, except Black Cypress, not to be cut before the 1st July 1885.

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May 7, 1885. 117-tf

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RALEIGH REGISTER,
RALEIGH, N. C.

May 28, 1885. 120-tf

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Feed Meal—corn, peas and oats—Cracked Corn and Oats, Bran, &c., a specialty.

Bolted Meal, same price as unbolted.

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Fayetteville, May 28, 1885. 120-tf

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Aromatic Geneva Gin
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Is a pure Geneva (Swiss) Gin, redistilled with selected buchu leaves, fresh Italian juniper berries, gentian root, &c. It will be found an invaluable remedy and certain cure for Bright's Disease, Stone in Bladder, and all inflammation of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs.

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June 11, 1885. 122-6m